

## A MILLION FOR THE FIRE CLAIMS

### The Senate Bill Passes the House Without a Dissenting Voice.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The Senate bill, providing for the appropriation of \$1,000,000, for the partial payment of the awards of the Court of Fire Claims of the Territory of Hawaii, passed the House of Representatives today, without a dissenting vote.

This disposes of this measure so far as the legislative branch of the government is concerned, the Senate having passed the bill at the long session last summer. It now goes to the President, and as the Chief Executive, in his last message, urged the action which has just been taken, there is no doubt of his affixing his signature.

J. G. Pratt, who has been here for the purpose of making the fight for this measure, as the representative of the commercial bodies of Honolulu, will stay for a few days further for the purpose of arranging with the officials of the Interior Department, the form of bonds which shall be issued by Hawaii to carry out the further provision of the bill, that the Territory may sell bonds not to exceed \$500,000 to complete the payment. The bill takes effect immediately upon its signature.

E. G. WALKER.

The first news of the passage of the Fire Claims measure came to Honolulu early yesterday in the form of a cablegram from J. G. Pratt to W. W. Hall, chairman of the committee under whose direction the work for the measure has proceeded. The message said simply: "Bill passed Congress," but these words posted where they were seen by every one caused a general feeling of congratulation during the business day.

The bill which has just passed provides in its first section that the sum of \$1,000,000 be appropriated for the payment of the claims. The second section provides that there may be issued by the Territory of Hawaii bonds to the amount of \$500,000, for the purpose of meeting the remainder of the award. The bonds must be payable in gold, bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and be redeemable in not less than five years and payable in not more than fifteen years, may be sold at not less than their face value, and the proceeds may not be applied to any other purpose than that specified.

The third section of the bill provides that no attorney or agent for any claimant may receive more than ten per cent for services in relation to the pressing of a claim, and where a contract has been made at a lower figure it may not be increased. As well the provision is made that payments must be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States and the Territory on account of the fire for the suppression of the bubonic plague.

There is due on account of the fire claims \$1,325,855.70. The total award of the court, which spent nearly all the past summer in the hearing and adjudication of the claims, was \$1,473,173. The act creating the court, and providing for payment of the awards at the rate of \$500,000 a year, for three years, specifically set aside any monies received from the United States in payment of the amount of interest paid by the Territory after annexation on bonds assumed by the National government, for the purpose of applying upon the claims. The amount appropriated by the last session of Congress on account of the interest charge was \$140,000, and when this was received a dividend of ten per cent on the claims was paid, amounting to \$147,317.30.

The appropriation of \$1,000,000 by the National government was asked as soon as it was found that there were no revenues of the local government for the purpose of meeting the charges, and Mr. Pratt was sent on for the purpose of meeting the many questions and advancing the cause in any way possible. He was able to secure the passage of the measure through the Senate before the adjournment of Congress, and the commercial bodies which sent him to the Capital last session returned this year to press the work.

The passage of the measure gives the liveliest satisfaction here, as it is expected that immediately there will be steps for the payment of the added amount carried by the appropriation from the Federal Treasury. While no facts have come to hand from Mr. Pratt it is concluded that the money will be sent down here in the form of cash and an agent of the Federal authority will assist in the distribution or at least see that it is turned into the Territorial treasury for the purpose.

There may be some question as to the providing for the issuance of the bonds at once, but the general opinion is that the coming session of the Legislature will put through a measure providing for the immediate putting forth of the bonds.

There is some question too as to the taking of the bonds. Four per cent is not considered high interest for money here, but with the government in a severe back of the bonds, there seems every reason to believe that they would be taken with alacrity in the East. Mr. J. O. Carter said yesterday that he was of the opinion that there would result great good if the bonds were issued in small denominations and the payments made to all large claimants on the basis of two-thirds cash and one-third bonds. He said this would enable the immediate putting forth of the bonds at par, as provided by law and as well the wiping off the records of unsatisfied claims.

Information is expected at once by the members of the committee to which Mr. Pratt reports as to the course to be followed in the making of the payments. The coming into circulation of this sum of money within the next month, would be a material aid to the business of the community which is now awaiting the reopening of the sugar dividend season for a revival of interest.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF PLAGUE FIRE.

Three years ago today there swept over Chinatown the fire which made hundreds homeless and caused the laying out of new lines in that section of the city. Each year there has been some observance of the anniversary and this year it will take the form of a grand luau at the Kalihi Detention Camp. There will be a day of merry-making and the people there will enjoy themselves to the utmost.

## CHAS. H. CLARK IS ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

### Boyd's Appointee for Superintendent of the Kalihi Detention Camp Did Not Turn in the Rents He Had Collected—Promises Did Not Pan Out.

Charles H. Clark, Superintendent of the Kalihi Detention Camp and a Hawaiian prominent in politics, was arrested yesterday evening on a warrant sworn to by C. M. White, Chief Clerk of the Public Works Department, on a charge of embezzlement of public moneys amounting to \$551. He was released on a bond in the sum of \$1,000, James Holt, Deputy Tax Assessor, being his surety.

The funds which Mr. Clark is charged with embezzling are the aggregate of rents collected from the tenants at the Kalihi Detention Camp for four months past, no part of which, it is said, has been turned into the Public Works Department in that time.

Superintendent of Public Works Cooper is on the island of Hawaii at the present time and in his absence the warrant was sworn to by Mr. White at the instance of Governor Dole. Mr. Clark had promised to pay over the money by 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon but did not put in an appearance at that time nor later, and it was then decided by the government that he should be arrested and charged as above.

Mr. White states that he was not aware until recently that Mr. Clark collected the rents at the camp. When the matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Cooper and himself, Mr. White was ordered to make an investigation. He went to the camp and overhauled the books and found that Mr. Clark had not turned over about four months rent moneys belonging to the Territory. A statement of the rents due from Mr. Clark was prepared and signed by him on Saturday, January 17, and he agreed to come to the Capitol Building yesterday morning to make a settlement. When he did go there yesterday forenoon it was merely to ask for memorandums of the accounts and he went away again promising to make good at 4 o'clock. Finally, to save trouble all around, Mr. White sent a clerk out to look for Mr. Clark who was unable to locate him in town or at the camp. Another clerk sent on the same mission telephoned to Mr. White that he had seen and talked with Mr. Clark down town on one of the principal streets. The clerk asked him why he had not paid over the money at the hour mentioned as he had promised and Mr. Clark is said to have replied that he was not aware that he had made any such agreement. With this information the warrant was then made out and Mr. Clark was arrested late in the afternoon at the camp.

Mr. White is authority for the statement that there are also other matters of shortage which have not been put in definite shape to be brought against Mr. Clark, but would be shortly. Clark was an appointee of James H. Boyd and has been prominent in anti-Dole Republican politics.

### His Head Severed.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—During a dense fog this evening at about 8 o'clock, a cable car, in Market street below Montgomery, ran down a foot passenger. He fell under the wheels and his head was severed from his body.

### Cuban Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The amended Cuban reciprocity treaty proposes a twenty per cent reduction in sugar duties.

### Another Wireless Triumph.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—A wireless message has passed between President Roosevelt and King Edward.

### Miles in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—General Miles has arrived in this city. He will be received by the Czar.

### Plague Conference Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The Plague Conference has adjourned without action.

### No Change in Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The price of raw sugar remains unchanged.



## MORE MONEY FROM CONGRESS

### Senator Mitchell Introduces Big Appropriation Bills for Hawaii Territory.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Senator Mitchell has introduced six more bills to carry out the recommendations made by the Commission which visited Hawaii during the summer.

One bill appropriates \$1,000,000 for public buildings in Honolulu and another \$750,000 for public buildings in Hilo.

By the terms of a third bill three-quarters of a million dollars (\$750,000) are appropriated for the improvement of Honolulu harbor and the fourth measure calls for \$100,000 for a Hilo breakwater.

The Governor's salary is fixed at \$8,500 per annum.

The Hawaiian light house bill calls for an appropriation of \$75,000.

## DITCH BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED TO THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The House Committee on Territories today reported favorably the Senate bill providing for the granting of certain rights to the Hawaii Ditch Company. The bill carries with it the Mitchell amendment, which makes compulsory an agreement for the payment of compensation to the government for the rights conferred in the franchise.

The Hawaii Ditch bill as reported favorably makes many changes from the bill originally introduced, which gave Col. Samuel Parker and his associates a blanket franchise for the use of the waters of Kohala without the slightest compensation to the government. This bill went to the House Committee and Congressman Powers reported a new bill granting the right to construct two ditches in Kohala, and making the condition that the Hawaii Ditch Co. furnish all persons desiring water for irrigation purposes the same at a reasonable price, which in case of disagreement was to be determined by the United States District Court. The work must also be commenced within two years and completed within six years.

The amendment which was introduced June 9th puts the ditch under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Lands of Hawaii and provides specifically for compensation to the Territory. It is as follows:

"Section 4. That the compensation to be paid to the Territory of Hawaii by the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, for the rights and privileges herein granted, and for the use of the waters of the Territory, shall be fixed for periods of five years by the Judge of the United States District Court, or such persons as may be designated by him to act as arbitrators, and shall not be less than two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, which shall be the amount of compensation to be paid to the Territory of Hawaii by the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, for the period of five years following the completion of the ditch or ditches of the company, and the transmission of water through them: Provided, that water shall be furnished by the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, to homesteaders and settlers, for domestic purposes, at such rates as may be fixed by the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii, and that the rate to be charged for supplying water for agricultural purposes shall not exceed the rates charged for furnishing water to private persons or corporations: Provided further, that in consideration of the rights and privileges herein granted the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, its successors or assigns, shall comply with all reasonable requirements of the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii for the preservation of the forests, and shall plant not less than ten thousand trees each year for the first twenty years of the use of the right of way herein granted, and the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, further agrees not to divert any water from the streams or gulches of the Waimea watershed."

PEKING, Jan. 19.—China has replied to the demand of the European Powers that it will be impossible to pay the indemnity in gold, and requests that the tariff system be put on a gold basis on account of the impoverished condition of the country.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The German officials claim that they have received no official information confirming the press reports of the Panther incident. No orders have been given the commanders of warships to take the initiative.



# COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL WAS REPORTED LAST NIGHT

January 17th Again Signalized by a  
Move of Great Importance  
to Hawaii.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Republicans considered at some length last evening, at the rooms of the Territorial committee, the draft of a county measure submitted to it by the commission appointed under the provisions of the Achi resolution passed by the last Republican Territorial convention. After hearing the report upon the bill read by Chairman W. O. Smith, the committee instructed its sub-committee to have printed, for immediate distribution, 1,000 copies of the bill in English and to have it translated into Hawaiian and printed immediately.

The report containing the summary of the measure excited much comment and Mr. Smith and Mr. Breckons, who assisted as counsel in the framing of the measure, explained many of its provisions, especially those bearing upon the question of taxation. The general impression was that the bill as reported formed a satisfactory basis, and that it would commend itself in its general terms to the people. There will be a caucus today at the rooms of the committee, at which various parts of the bill will be considered in full, and it is thought that this will have the effect of making the measure known and acquainting the members of the committee and the public at large with its provisions, and in this way making friends for the bill.

It is expected that the distribution of the bill will commence with next week, the mails of January 27 carrying copies to the officers of the party in the district and precinct clubs throughout the Islands, and that publication here in full will follow. The matter of the translation will come later, and may be delayed for a week after that time, though the committee will take up the work at once. There was a full attendance of the members of the committee and Republicans generally, and the bill was received with applause when it was presented.

As soon as the meeting had been called to order Mr. Smith was given the floor and made a preliminary statement. He recited the conditions under which the committee was formed and said that the first meeting was held September 29, and that since that time frequent meetings had been held. No less than four drafts had been made of the proposed county bill, and two drafts of the proposed city bill. He then read his report, which is as follows:

## REPORT ON COUNTY BILL.

Honolulu, Hawaii, January 17, 1903.

The Republican Territorial Committee, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Gentlemen:—Some time since, at the request of your Committee, we agreed to act as a Commission to prepare a bill providing for county government in the Territory, for presentation to and consideration by, the next legislature.

We beg leave to hand you herewith the bill prepared by us in compliance with your direction. In presenting you the draft prepared, it will perhaps not be amiss to state in a general way the plan of county government intended to be established by it.

We first wish to say that, in the preparation of the bill, it has been our aim to adapt the present laws of the Territory to the new system, in order that, so far as possible, the officers first elected and the people generally shall have for their guide provisions of law with which all are more or less familiar, and many of which have been construed by the courts. In all instances, however, where a complete system of county government necessitated changes, no matter how radical, such changes have been made.

### DIVISION INTO COUNTIES.

By the bill prepared the Territory is divided into five Counties as follows: The County of Oahu, being the Island of Oahu, with the County seat at Honolulu.

The County of Maui, being the Islands of Maui, Lanai, Molokai and Kahoolawe, with the County seat at Wailuku.

The County of West Hawaii, being the part of the Island of Hawaii comprised within the districts of Kau, North Kohala, South Kohala, North Kona and South Kona, and all other islands within a limit of three nautical miles of the shores thereof, with the County seat at Kailua.

The County of East Hawaii, being that part of the Island of Hawaii comprised within the districts of Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, and all other islands within a limit of three nautical miles of the shores thereof, with the County seat at Hilo.

The County of Kauai, being the Islands of Kauai and Niihau, with the County seat at Lihue.

Provision is made for changing county seats.

This division conforms exactly to the division of the Territory into judicial circuits.

These counties are divided into districts for road purposes and jurisdiction of magistrates, the districts and their boundaries being the same as at present.

### OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

The bill provides for the following county officers:

A Board of Supervisors, consisting of five members, county clerk, sheriff, treasurer, tax collector, who is also license collector, recorder, auditor, assessor, surveyor, district attorney, coroner, members of the road board, road supervisor and district magistrates. All, save members of the road board, the road supervisor and district magistrates, are to be elected; the bill providing for the appointment of members of the road board by the Board of Supervisors, of the road supervisor by the road board, and of the magistrates by the governor.

All officers first elected or appointed continue in office until January second, 1905, being succeeded by officers elected at the general election in November, 1904, or by appointments made in January, 1905, as the case may be. After that period all officers hold for two years, except members of the Board of Supervisors. As to this board, it is provided that the term of a part only expires each two years, thus insuring a board which always has some members with experience.

The Board of Supervisors is vested with general supervisory powers over all the affairs of the County. The exercise of their powers, particularly with relation to the issuance of bonds, expenditures of moneys, allowance of claims, and creation of debts, is carefully limited, the limitations being of such a nature that any taxpayer has a ready remedy for their abuse. The county clerk is clerk of this board, and keeps all its records; he also performs certain specified duties relative to taxes. The sheriff performs practically the same duties and has the same powers in his county as the high sheriff now has. He has the power to appoint police, whose duties are as now provided. The treasurer is custodian of the funds of the county, and can pay them out only on warrants issued by the county auditor by order of the board. The tax collector collects all taxes shown to be due the county, and also all licenses. The recorder performs all duties within his county now performed by the register of conveyances. The auditor audits the accounts of all officers, draws all warrants, and advises the board from time to time as to the financial condition of the county. The surveyor performs all duties usually performed by such officer, and acts also as commissioner of boundaries and commissioner of fences. The district attorney conducts or directs all prosecutions within the county, and represents the county in all civil actions to which it is a party. The coroner performs all duties relative to inquests. The road boards and road supervisors perform the same duties as under existing laws. The jurisdiction of the district magistrate remains the same.

Care has been taken to see that the powers of all officers do not clash in any way.

All officers are required to give bonds—the members of the board in a fixed sum, and the remainder in a sum to be fixed by the board, to be not less in each instance than a designated sum. In the case of the treasurer and the tax collector, it is made the duty of the board to fix the amount at not less than the greatest amount in the hands of the officer during the year. Sureties on bonds are required to justify under oath, and the officer or board approving the bond may call witnesses relative to the property owned by such sureties. Any officer may give the bond of a surety company which has the authority from the Attorney General of the United States, under Act of Congress, to do business in Hawaii, the premium to be paid by the county. Ample provision is made for the approval, recording and filing of all bonds.

All officers are required to keep their offices at the County seat, and to keep them open during designated hours. The Board of Supervisors meets monthly, and has also power to hold special meetings.

Provision is made for deputies for certain officers.

### TAXATION.

As under the provisions of the bill there are two governments—the territorial and the county,—each of which must be provided with funds, it became



Chairman W. O. Smith.

necessary to change the tax laws in several respects. The flat rate of one per cent. had to be abandoned, since we could discover no possible method of making division of it between the county and the territory according to the needs of each. The following, briefly stated, is the plan devised by us:

The present laws, in so far as they designate what property is taxable, who shall pay the taxes on such property, the amount of poll tax and who shall be liable thereto, the amount of tax on specific personal property, the amount of income tax and the persons who shall pay the same, the manner of arriving at the valuation of real and personal property, and what persons and property shall be exempt, are continued in force. All property, including incomes, must be listed for taxation with the assessor by January 20th in each year, after which date it will be listed by the assessor, and the person liable thereto deprived of any right of appeal. The assessor must complete his assessment roll by the end of March, and deliver it to the Board of Supervisors. That board, sitting as a Board of Equalization, proceeds to equalize the assessment, holding for that purpose two meetings,—one of not more than six days commencing the first week in April, and the other not more than fifteen days, commencing the last week in April. At the first meeting the board lowers or raises the value of all property, including incomes, which it believes to be unfairly valued, whether the valuation be placed on it by the property owner or by the assessor on failure of the owner to make return. Notice of all increases is given, and the second meeting of the board is for the purpose of passing on the complaints of all persons feeling themselves aggrieved; the right to make such complaint, however, being confined to persons who have made returns. Appeal to the Supreme Court is provided for, together with a method for the return to the taxpayer of the excess of tax paid, should he prevail on his appeal.

Immediately upon the completion of the equalization, the county clerk prepares a tax list, showing the amount due, on income tax, poll tax, specific tax on personal property, and insurance tax, and delivers this list to the tax collector by the first Monday in June. All of these taxes become delinquent on June 30th. The county clerk also prepares an abstract of all real and personal property and the value thereof as equalized by the board, and forwards the same to the auditor of the territory. Upon receipt of abstracts from all counties, the auditor, treasurer and secretary, sitting as the Territorial Board of Equalization, proceed to equalize the assessment in so far as territorial purposes are concerned. They have power to raise or diminish the aggregate valuation of any county, by a fixed per cent,—a power given them in order to prevent low valuations by any county with a view of escaping its just proportion of territorial taxes. The board then determines what number of mills must be levied on all of the property taxed according to valuation, in order to produce funds to pay the expenses of the territory. When this rate is determined upon, the county clerk is notified thereof, the notice to be received by the first Monday in July. The Board of Supervisors, on the first Monday in July, proceeds to levy the requisite number of mills for county purposes,—that is, a levy which, together with the receipts from poll taxes, specific taxes, income taxes, and from all other sources, including licenses, shall produce sufficient funds to conduct the affairs of the county.

They also make the levy for territorial purposes at the rate determined by the territorial board.

When this is done the county clerk prepares a second tax list, showing the taxes due the county and the taxes due the territory according to such levies. This tax list is delivered to the collector in August, and the taxes shown by it to be due, are delinquent on November 30th. After this last date, the taxes due the territory under the levy for territorial purposes, are paid to the territorial treasurer by the treasurer of the county.

Proper provision is made for the collection of delinquent taxes by distress and sale of personal property, and the sale by advertisement of real estate. All personal taxes, including income, constitute a lien on any real estate of the person from whom due.

Incomes are assessed according to the calendar year,—a change which will necessitate the taxation in 1904 of but six months' income,—from July 1st to December 31st, 1903.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the changes made in the present laws are about these: All property must be listed in January. The tax on incomes, the poll tax and the specific taxes remain the same, and are delinquent after June 30th. The rate of taxation on all other property is determined by the county and the territory, according to the needs of these two governments; and is delinquent after November 30th.

The inheritance tax law remains intact, and the tax is a territorial revenue.

### LICENSES.

In the bill is incorporated all of the present license laws of the territory, with only changes made necessary by vesting jurisdiction over the subject matter in the proper county officers and for the purpose of making the laws general in their application. The tax collector is license collector. All fees are payable to the county.

### PUBLIC WORKS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The bill provides for the control by the county of certain public works and institutions. The present road law is continued in force, except that all power now exercised by the Superintendent of Public Works is transferred to the Board of Supervisors. The counties also take complete control of county jails, fire apparatus, water works, street lighting systems and markets.

There is constituted by the bill a "Territorial Board of Public Institutions" consisting of territorial officers. To this board is transferred all power relative to harbors and wharves, houses of correction and reformatory institutions, territorial penitentiary, charitable institutions, executive building and judiciary building. The present Oahu jail is declared to be the territorial penitentiary, and all persons under sentence of one year or more must be confined there. A part of said building is to be used as the jail of Oahu County.

The present school system remains intact. The Board of Health is likewise continued, with duties and powers as at present.

### ELECTIONS.

The present election law is by the bill applied to county elections, and all necessary provisions made for such elections.

The bill provides that it shall go into effect in January, 1904, except as to certain matters relative to the powers of the Territorial Board of Public Institutions, which take effect immediately. Provision is made for an election in November, 1903, for officers to continue in office for one year, to be succeeded by the officers elected for two years at the general election of 1904. Detailed provision is made for the proper organization of the counties, and for the transfer to them of necessary records and of all public property now used in connection with works and institutions which by the Act pass under their control. In order that the counties on their organization may not be without any funds, the bill provides for the payment by the territory into the treasuries of the several counties of specified sums.

Whatever may be the desire of your Committee, or of the Legislature, that the bill should go into effect at an earlier date than provided, it is our judgment that the date should remain as fixed. Should the system be inaugurated at any other time than the commencement of the calendar year, it will readily be seen that very great confusion might result.

In submitting this bill for your consideration, we feel that perhaps there are some provisions which will not meet with your approval, and that before urging its passage by the Legislature, changes will be made by you. If the system as a whole meets with your approval, we respectfully request that any changes made by you before submitting the bill to the Legislature be made carefully and consistently,—that is, in such a way that no confusion shall arise from making an alteration in one part of the bill and failing to make it in another. For instance, a change of date in Title IV, on Revenue, would lead to utter confusion unless other dates therein contained were changed accordingly. And should the general plan meet with the approval of the legis-

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# SARGENT HEADS THE LABOR UNIONS

He Disappoints Friends of Hawaii  
by His Attitude on Chinese  
Plantation Labor.

(SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Frank Sargent, surprised the friends of Hawaii greatly in his recent hearings before the Senate immigration committee regarding Chinese labor in Hawaii. In a conversation with Mr. Haywood some weeks ago he stated explicitly that he saw no particular objections to the admission of Chinese to Hawaii, provided there were restrictions that would ensure their return eventually to China and which would prevent their being smuggled into the United States. Mr. Haywood then drew an amendment, intended for the immigration bill, which followed exactly along the lines of the statement by Mr. Sargent. That is the amendment which Senator Burton, of Kansas subsequently introduced in the Senate and which I sent some time ago to the Advertiser. In the face of that conversation and understanding Mr. Sargent went before the Senate Committee on immigration and gave directly opposite testimony as this excerpt from the stenographic hearings will show:

Mr. Sargent. You are going to be asked in the Senate, gentlemen, to admit Chinese into Hawaii. You are going to hear complaints about the conditions in Hawaii, and you are going to hear about the admission of Chinese into the Philippines. Let us remember that these immigration laws to-day apply to the Philippines, and we are enforcing those laws just as rigidly in Porto Rico and the Philippines as we are here. Judge Lacombe's decision gave the authority to put these laws into effect there, and they are in effect.

Senator Fairbanks. May I interrupt you for just a moment?

Mr. Sargent. Certainly.

Senator Fairbanks. Would you regard the admission of Chinese into Hawaii as injurious to the interests of American workmen?

Mr. Sargent. I most certainly would, Senator. The admission of Chinese into Hawaii means the admission of them into the United States. Hawaii is United States territory; and the subterfuges which are used to-day to deluge this country with Chinese would be used more vigorously then, if they were near by and handy to get in.

Let us remember this. We do not want any territory of the United States filled with cheap labor. Labor is cheap enough today. We do not want to put into the hands of these great corporations men who can be employed for twenty-five cents a day. We have passed that period.

Now, let us analyze the situation. A few years ago when you went on a railroad what did you find? The sturdy German, the ruddy-faced Irishman, and the Englishman as section men. Today what do you find? The Italian of the poorest type, the Mexican, taking the place of the men whom a few years ago we welcomed to our shores but who today do not come. Why do they not come? Simply because their places have been filled by a poorer, cheaper class of men.

I wish to say that if these corporations will pay living wages they will get plenty of men. So do not let this idea of lack of labor influence you to open the door wider for the admission of foreign immigration. It is not needed.

If the immigration bill should be pressed in the Senate to the point of passage, it can be stated that the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico will, in all probability, consent to the insertion of a provision that will exempt Hawaii from the restrictive clauses but as I stated in my letter of two days ago it is very doubtful judging from present appearances, if the immigration bill is pressed to passage in this Congress.

It seems almost futile to attempt to add anything about the prospects of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. One day it looks as though the treaty might go through the Senate with little difficulty, when lo and behold some new obstacle looms up and the ratifications will surely be delayed thereby. The gathering here this week of the Beet Sugar Growers' Association will doubtless have an influence on the outcome. A present there are such obstacles in the way as to make ratification a doubtful matter but President Roosevelt seems to be very much in earnest about the matter and may be able to have his way.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

### THE MITCHELL BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Senator Mitchell, chairman of the Commission which visited Hawaii last summer, will introduce a bill changing the Organic Act of the Territory to enable any American citizen to be eligible to appointment to the Governorship, and reducing the age limit to thirty years. The bill also provides for reducing the age limit for Senators to twenty-one years and a general reorganization of the Territorial government, abolishing all the monarchical features and creating local governments. The terms of the bill are in accordance with the recommendations made in the report of the Commission.

### THE POPE CRITICISED.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Cardinal Vannutelli has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Parocchi. The Pope's haste in filling the place is quite severely criticised.

### EDITOR WILL DIE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16.—Editor Gonzales of The State, who was shot yesterday by Lieutenant Governor Tillman, is sinking and there is little hope for his recovery. Further details of the shooting indicate that Gonzales was not armed when attacked by Tillman.

### MCCONNELL WILL RECOVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Frank McConnell, who was thought to be fatally injured in his fight with Spider Welch last night, is convalescing. He will probably recover.

### STOCKS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Hawaiian Commercial, \$42.50; Honokaa, \$13.75; Makaweli, \$26; Paauhau, \$15.62; Onomea, no sales.

### THE CUBAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President has been informed by party leaders who have been canvassing the situation that the Cuban reciprocity treaty will unquestionably be ratified by the Senate, though there may be some opposition from the Democrats. The "insurgent" Republicans have apparently been pacified.

### ST. LOUIS OVERDUE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The American liner St. Louis is five days overdue at Cherbourg and considerable anxiety is felt owing to the severe storms that have been raging on the Atlantic.

### THE ANDIJAN EARTHQUAKE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—Official advices state that five thousand lives and thirty-five thousand houses were destroyed by the recent earthquakes in Russian Turkistan.



# REFORM IS MORE SURE OF ITSELF IN CHINESE EMPIRE



DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PEKING, Jan. 16.—The Censor's office has memorialized the Dowager Empress to resign in favor of the Emperor as the first step towards a reform in the government.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The famous bas relief, "The Descent From the Cross," has been stolen. It is valued at \$100,000. The "Descent from the Cross" is one of the most treasured of the remains of the fine art of sculpture of the Renaissance period of the thirteenth century. It was wrought by the celebrated Nicolo Pisano at Lucca a few years before the sculptor died in 1278. The celebrated old cathedral of Lucca, erected in the eleventh century, has been the resting place of this great art treasure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Former Justice Rumsey of the Supreme Court of this State is dead.

William Rumsey became a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in 1880. He was born at Bath, N. Y., in 1841. He graduated from Williams' College in 1861 and entering the Union forces served during the Civil War in the Peninsula, Shenandoah Valley, and other campaigns, being in many severe engagements and receiving a wound at the battle of Fair Oaks. He was promoted several times for bravery and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the war he served in Japan for two years as private secretary to Minister Robert E. Van Valkenberg and on his return to the United States practiced law at Bath until his elevation to the Supreme bench. He is the writer of several valuable law publications.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—In a fight between the constabulary and native brigands eleven bolomen were killed. Inspector Fletcher was wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—The Crown Prince of Germany has arrived in this city. He was warmly welcomed by the Czar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—President Roosevelt today received the present of a book from the Emperor of Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The severe weather continues. The Thames is frozen over for the first time in two years.

MAZATLAN, Jan. 16.—There have been eight deaths from the bubonic plague here and four new cases.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The overdue American liner St. Louis has arrived here with her machinery disabled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The House, today, passed twenty war claims bills.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The Oceanic steamer Zealandia has arrived from Honolulu.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 16.—Six men were killed here today in a dynamite explosion.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—A French arctic expedition will sail in May.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The House has passed the bill constituting a Department of Commerce and Labor.

MAZATLAN, Jan. 17.—There were seven deaths today from bubonic plague.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—Forty coal dealers of this city have been indicted for conspiracy to advance the price of coal by holding back supplies.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 17.—Joseph Chamberlain was banqueted today by British officials and residents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Raw sugar, three and seven-eighths.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The postoffice at Keokea, Hawaii, has been discontinued.

CARACAS, Jan. 17.—The blockade is severely felt. Money is scarce. Flour is short and the bakershops are closing. Rioting is imminent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The President has signed the Hawaiian coinage bill.

## VANNUTELLI CHOSEN.



CARDINAL VANNUTELLI.

ROME, ITALY, Jan. 16th.—The Pope today appointed Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli to the high office of Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, in succession to the late Cardinal Parrocchi.

The new Prefect is now prominently mentioned as a successor to the present Pope and much criticism is being levelled at his Holiness owing to the appointment. Cardinal Vannutelli is said to be the choice of the Triple Alliance for the position of Leo XIII upon the latter's death.

Vannutelli is an Italian and was born in 1834. He is a man of fine physique, great magnetism, and of unusual ability. He was made a Cardinal many years ago, and has also held the responsible position of nuncio at Vienna and at Brussels and secretary of memorials and of the grand chancellery of orders. He comes of a family that has won very high honors at the Vatican. Serafino and his no less celebrated brother, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, are both members of the sacred college, and it is said that this is the first instance on record where two members of the same family have been so highly honored by a pontiff. Serafino is credited with having brought about an understanding between Bismarck and the Pope, which led to the settlement of the kulturkampf, the great dispute between the Vatican and the German Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The Treasury Department rules that the Pacific repair cable is dutiable.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 17.—The Crown Princess of Saxony and Mr. Gihon have left Switzerland.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—Russia has declined Great Britain's proposal to arbitrate the question of sugar bounties. Russia considers that Great Britain's proposition is an uncalled for interference.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Five men were killed and many others were fatally injured by the explosion in a gun turret on board the battleship Massachusetts today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President Roosevelt has informed the party leaders that he is particularly anxious for this Congress to pass the Cuban treaty and a law that will effectually check the power of the trusts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The steamer Siggen foundered today off the Pennsylvania coast. The crew was rescued. The Siggen is a small collier.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Private wireless telegraph dispatches are being daily exchanged over the Marconi system between Canada and England.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Representatives of the Crown Prince and Princess of Saxony have arranged for a separation by which the Princess abandons her regal rights and titles and takes her maiden name. The Prince pays her \$7,000 a year.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The European Powers have refused to raise the blockade of Venezuelan ports until the Venezuelan government guarantees the security specified by them. Arbitration proceedings are delayed until Castro is again heard from.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Editor Marriott, who was attacked by Beale and Williams on account of an article appearing in The News Letter, has sued Beale and Williams for \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The hat-trimming tariff claims amounting to \$60,000,000 have been settled for \$3,000,000.

## COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL

(Continued from Page 1.)

latore, but amendments be offered and made, we likewise request that your committee do all in its power to see that such amendments be properly made.

The bill does not cover salaries to be paid to officers, as we deemed it best to keep that subject separate and apart from the general system. We recommend that you cover that by separate bill.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
E. D. TENNEY,  
A. L. C. ATKINSON,  
A. G. M. ROBERTSON,  
GEORGE W. SMITH.

During the reading Mr. Smith kept up a running fire of comments, the greatest attention being paid to the reading and applause being given freely at the end. Mr. Smith submitted the bill in full. It consisted of 241 typewritten pages. He read also his index to the bill as indicating the scope of the measure. He explained also that the commission had not deemed it within its province to consider salaries, but he would suggest that this subject be covered in a separate measure. Mr. Smith said that as the subject was one which affected all the people it was wise that there be publication of the bill both in pamphlet form about 1000 copies and that as well there be issued a supplement to one of the newspapers of the Territory.

Mr. Carter moved that the report be accepted with the thanks of the Republican Central committee, adding that the work had been well done and that the public spirit of the committeemen must be recognized. Secretary Atkinson said that he wished to include in this motion Mr. Breckons who had done so much to make possible the bill now presented.

## I CURE MEN!

With Lame Backs, With Weak Nerves.  
With Rheumatism, With Lost Vitality



With all those signs which tell a man he is breaking down, losing his grip. I have the remedy which gives back that snap, fire and vim of youth. My cures sell my belt. They prove what I say about it.

Waianae, Oahu, H. T. Jan. 27, 1902.  
Dr. M. E. McLaughlin.  
Dear Sir:—I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu. Yours very truly,  
ALEX. SHEPPARD.

A man is like a steam engine. It takes steam to make him go. My belt pumps that steam into him. That's how it makes so many old men feel young. Mr. A. Crawford, Pokegama, Ore., says: "I am 70 years old, but your belt has made me feel like 35." Try it, you weak men; you will find youth and vigor in it after everything else fails. Call and test it, free, or I will send you my illustrated book, free, if you will enclose this ad.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco.  
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents

## Weatherproof Cold Water Paint MAGNITE

The Best Fire Resisting Paint Made  
Especially Designed for use in and about  
Public Buildings, Hospitals, Factories, Hotels, Breweries, Asylums, Private Residences, &c.  
A FINE SANITARY PAINT,  
Taking the place of Oil Paint in many cases at half the cost.

For Sale at  
Pacific Hardware Co. Limited

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO'S  
AMERICAN GENTLEMAN SHOE.

Renowned for Its Wearing Qualities

**\$4.50**

MADE IN VICI KID OR VELOURS CALF AND WE RECOMMEND IT AS A SHOE POSSESSING FULL VALUE.

Manufacturers' Shoe Company, Ltd.  
HONOLULU.

The motion being passed unanimously, Mr. Breckons made a statement principally upon the points of the taxation plan and a general discussion, question asking and answering, and several proposals for printing were brought up. The passage of the resolutions providing for immediate publication brought the meeting to a close.

Those present were: Chairman Crabbe, Secretary Atkinson, Messrs. Smith and Tenney of the Charter Commission, U. S. District Attorney Breckons, Messrs. Carter, Gilman, Fisher, Jones, Keen, Renton, Ashley, Coney, Boyd, and Winston of the Territorial Committee, Senator Achi, Representatives Aylett, Long, Harris, Chillingworth, Vida and Andrade, and Messrs. Cooke, Wilson, Kaulukou, Savidge, Keohokalole, Holt and Lane.

### Tourist Travel for Hawaii.

While the commercial organizations are discussing all sorts of plans for drawing tourist travel to Hawaii, the people interested in travel to the volcano are not neglecting the tourists who happen along without any plans, but are providing them with such attractions and comforts that they will go away to advertise the islands better than all the speeches that will ever be made on the subject of plans for future tourists. And now to encourage and enable local people to visit the volcano in larger numbers than ever before, Mr. Richard H. Trent, the general agent, is offering special rates to parties composed of ten or more persons.

### Hilo Notes.

Manager Cowan has been cutting cane on Kona plantation. The Oka mill has turned out 51,000 bags of sugar. Judge Little has granted a change of venue in the case of C. A. Brown, vs. J. D. Spreckels and A. B. Spreckels on the ground that the people of Hilo are

prejudiced against the defendants. Berger's band will play at Oka, Waialeale, and Puna before its return to Honolulu.

Peter Lee is organizing a \$20,000 company to grow bananas.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough, has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



## THE LATE PAUL ISENBERG.

Among the architects of modern Hawaii a strong group of German capitalists will be conspicuous in its annals. From the beginning these men were interested more in the material up-building of the islands than in politics, but when a question of good government arose they were, as a class, found on the right side, though strongly urging peaceful settlements. Perhaps it would not be fair to make an exception of Claus Spreckels in the course of comment which refers only to resident Germans. Mr. Spreckels was in a class by himself and frequently differed from the counsel of fellow-countrymen who made Hawaii their home.

Holding a noteworthy place in the German colony for his private worth and personal usefulness was the late Paul Isenberg. He came here as early as 1858 with no capital save good health, a clear conscience, the habit and love of industry and sound business sense—capital enough for any young man. His career thenceforth was of the kind that Americans most delight to honor. Whatever merit those possess who live by inherited wealth is overshadowed in the mind of Americans, and indeed in the minds of all people, by that of men who, by hard work and good judgment, have built up their own fortunes. Napoleon met the sneers of the hereditary nobles of Europe, which were directed against himself and his new creation of military dukes by the remark: "These men are descendants; we are ancestors." In their spheres of civil life such men as Paul Isenberg are ancestors and ancestors of the very best and sturdiest sort, and to them it must ever be a cheering thought in their last hours that they have left their wealth.

It is true of nearly all the German-Hawaiian capitalists who have passed on to the unseen country, to men who will not squander it and who will use it wisely and for the best interests of the communities in which they live. Hawaii, in mourning for Paul Isenberg, remembers its debt to men of German blood. There are traits of the German character which strengthen any strain of race. They are solid traits, qualities of steadfastness, of strong moral conviction, of courage and faith, without which no people can become great or lasting. "Anglo-Saxon" is a phrase which wholly concerns the fair-haired people of the North. The Angles came into England from Schleswig; the Saxons were their kindred and the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy was established by them both. Those who went to the British Islands were no more Anglo-Saxons than those who stayed behind; and so it comes that the Anglo-Saxon character is as strong in the men whom modern Germany sends out into the world as it is among those who hark back to England. A community which embraces Germans, Englishmen and Americans of Anglo-Saxon descent may always be depended on, any where in the world, to create the most favorable conditions of life and government. It will always be looked upon as fortunate that Hawaii has grown up under such strong racial influences.

## THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The four cardinal points in the history of Hawaii are Kamehameha's conquest of the group, the arrival of the missionaries, the revolution of 1893 and the act of annexation. Ten years ago today the revolution of 1893 was consummated in the overthrow of the monarchy and the creation of a Provisional Government.

What happened one decade ago had long been foreseen. As far back as 1853, forty years before the throne was abolished, Kamehameha III declared that the royal government could not last and he tried to sell the islands to a foreign power. The reasons given by the King for his disbelief in the continuity of the monarchical form of government were (1) the decrease in native population, (2) the increase in numbers and authority of the white men, (3) the inability of the sovereign to protect his government from the aggression of foreign powers, (4) the probable extinction of the royal line. While the King was right in the major part of his forecast, the danger of change was not so imminent as he feared. The flood gathered slowly. Kalakaua, thirty years later, got nearer glimpses of it and more than once was heard to say, in native paraphrase of the plaint of Louis XV, "Après moi le déluge."

How and why the deluge came need not be discussed here. It is enough to know that it had to come and that if it had not been precipitated by one set of circumstances it would have been by another. The era had been reached ten years ago when there could be no small native independent states at strategic sea points anywhere except those directly supervised and protected by the Monroe Doctrine. Expansion was in the air, a thing working out logically from civilizing influences, the increase of trade and the instinct, among great powers, of self-defense. In its currents it was as pitiless as fate itself. No one felt its force more than did the white men who, after being baffled in their efforts to secure annexation to the United States on their own terms of treaty, settled down into the belief that the islands could continue as an independent republic. Hardly had the republic been founded when it was subjected to a threatening pressure by Japan, whose subjects were in a majority or at least a plurality here. When the Spanish war broke out and in its earlier stages held the threat of danger to the United States from great powers of central Europe, it was plain that in the midst of such a cataclysm, neither the neutrality nor

## VENEZUELA'S TROUBLES.

Accounts of the aggressive action of England and Germany in Venezuela are filling the public press, but the exact cause thereof is not generally known. The story is short and simple, however. So far as Germany is concerned the facts are as follows:

In 1896 the Venezuelan government borrowed \$9,500,000 from a German bank, agreeing to pay 5 per cent interest, to annually make payments to a sinking fund, to pay the principal when due, and pledging the customs as security. A contract was then made with a German firm to build a railroad 200 miles long, the government agreeing to pay \$6,840,000 toward the enterprise and guaranteeing 7 per cent on the cost of the road. The road was built, and the company claimed that it cost \$20,000,000, being at the rate of \$100,000 a mile. The government disputed this, claiming that it could not legitimately cost so much.

About the time the railroad was completed the series of revolutions came which have kept Venezuela embroiled ever since, and, excepting a few inconsiderable amounts, no payments have been made either on the bonds, the railway guarantee, or on the sinking fund. When the defaulted interest on the bonds amounted to \$1,140,000 the Germans interested complained to their government, which requested payment thereof, at the same time making demand for \$380,000 as damages to Germans residing in Venezuela who had been molested during the progress of the revolutions. After some evasive discussion President Castro replied that he would not recognize any claims that were over six months old, he having come into power through a revolution and declining to become responsible for the debts or obligations of his predecessors.

Germany refused to accede to this proposition, whereupon Castro announced that he would appoint a commission to consider the matter. Germany objected, and proposed a joint commission to be appointed by the two governments. Castro rejected this proposition, and on January 24, 1901, appointed his own commission. As commissions, courts—everybody and everything, in fact—in Venezuela, are subject to the arbitrary control of Castro, the Germans were not satisfied, but a few claims were submitted to the commission, resulting in still less satisfaction. Some claims were rejected altogether and others reduced to a nominal sum. Even the awards of the commission have not been paid, the claimants being informed that the government would recommend payment by Congress.

At this stage the German government decided to take the claims directly in hand and collect them by force, and on December 11, 1901, it informed the United States government of its intentions, embodying a declaration that "under no circumstances do we consider in our proceedings the acquisition or the permanent occupation of Venezuelan territory." Owing to the unhealthfulness of the seacoast in summer action was delayed until late in the year. Meanwhile Castro was fully occupied in taking care of a very active revolution and the German claims were pigeonholed.

On December 2, 1902, the German Minister at Caracas delivered a formal ultimatum to Castro, demanding immediate payment of the claims. Payment not being forthcoming, the demand was immediately followed by the bombardment of Venezuelan forts, the capture of Castro's navy and the blockade of ports, which condition of affairs still exists.

England's grievance is not so much a matter of money as it is of Venezuelan manners and methods.

England and Venezuela both claim a small, barren, uninhabited island called Patos. Fishing boats from the adjacent English colony of Trinidad, fishing in the vicinity of Patos, have for several years been spasmodically attacked, confiscated, or sunk and their crews beaten and otherwise mistreated. More than a dozen such cases have occurred, and the complaints of the British Minister were replied to only by counter charges that the boats in question and other English ships were poachers and smugglers and assisting the revolutionists with arms. Until satisfaction was given by England for the damage caused by these acts, Castro declined to consider British claims. This brought matters to a dead-lock, and finally, on December 2, last, the British Minister at Caracas delivered an ultimatum to Castro, and left the city at the same time as did the German Minister. By previous agreement the English naval forces co-operated with those of Germany, and they are now acting as allies in the demonstration against Venezuela.

The report of a commission is far from final. Blount's proposals were turned down by Congress and some of the chief recommendations of the commission which framed the organic act met with a similar fate. As for the Mitchell report, Congress may be trusted to winnow the wise conclusions from those which are otherwise and work out a rough average of justice to the Islands. At least that will be the case if the people of Hawaii make their opinions known at Washington and rally their friends in both houses to make common cause.

Independence of Hawaii would be respected. In any event the United States would have to take possession unless forestalled by some reader power. The only way out was to seek annexation. It was the fiat of destiny, the decision of fate.

In the decade which closes today are to be found the strongest of evidences that the change of political conditions is one of feeling as well as form. In the last political campaign we had the remarkable spectacle of the native people declaring for a more Americanized form of government and even accusing those who made annexation possible of not being American enough. The friends of Mr. Dole were found supporting, as the head of the Republican ticket, a former royal prince on a platform which, among other things, called for public provision for the former Queen. Striking hands against the party of Grover Cleveland and that of the old native reactionaries were men whose guns were pointed against one another ten years ago today and who, when Cleveland proposed the restoration of the Queen, were again ready to shed each other's blood. Here were the beginnings of a union of hearts and of interests which, in process of years, will so weld all Hawaiians that the events of January, 1893, will be looked back upon without bitterness and their results accepted as a part of the common good.

Richard Croker will find great difficulty in organizing a Tammany machine in the Republican strongholds of rural New York. Democrats who breathe the free country air are not given to bossism and the majority of them are not friendly to Tammany Hall as an institution. An attempt such as Mr. Croker proposes to make can hardly have any other effect than to solidify and numerically strengthen the Republican vote which has, thus far, overcome the adverse majorities of New York city.

The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post states that the Hawaiian Islands are connected with long distance telephones. The article is so painstaking in detail that it is surprising the writer did not think to add board walks. Convinced of the success of the long distance telephone here he says that there is a feasible proposition on to extend the service to Tonga and the Marquesas Islands. When the thing is done the Saturday Evening Post ought to send out a special commissioner to see them get the job.

The Board of Censors at Pekin has asked the Progress. Dowager to stop

down and out. Five years ago or less such a request would have cost the members of the board their respective heads. That they can affront the "Catherine II of China" with impunity—and immunity—shows that Chinese conditions are improving. However the Dowager is still at liberty to keep her job and probably will do so unless she thinks it glory enough for this life to have had an interview with General Miles.

## W. O. SMITH'S MISSION.

The fact that Mr. William O. Smith is being sent to Washington by the mercantile interests of Hawaii, at their private expense, to oppose the recommendations of the Mitchell Committee to make Hawaii a national leper asylum and to take away from the Territory the control and revenue of its public lands, emphasizes the vital nature of these two questions to the people of Hawaii.

There is no man better fitted to speak for Hawaii on these two subjects. For eight years he was the Attorney General under the Provisional Government and the Republic. During a great part of that time he was the president of the Board of Health, having the exclusive control of the leper settlement. He knows more about leprosy in Hawaii its history, development, treatment and the segregation, management, care and control of the lepers than any man living. He has also been an ardent advocate of the homestead law and has the broadest and most progressive views upon the subject.

He is no stranger in Washington, having already been there several times on missions of this same character. He is a mine of statistical and practical information concerning the Territory and its interests. More is the pity that Hawaii cannot permanently maintain a man of his calibre at Washington.

Lieut. Gen. Tillman of South Carolina, who shot the editor of The State is a younger brother of Senator Pitchfork Tillman. He is also the man who sent an insulting message to President Roosevelt withdrawing South Carolina's invitation to the Charleston fair. Mr. Tillman is one of the few men in Southern public life who have retained the unpleasant incidents of the old cavalier class without any of the social and mental qualifications which it possessed.

One great thing about Hawaii's volcanoes is that the sleeping ones have no inclination toward insomnia.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A Treasury agent will be here shortly to redeem Hawaiian coins.

Thirty-four lawyers have signed a petition in favor of J. W. Cathcart for Attorney General.

All the Territorial offices were closed yesterday. The United States offices were open as usual in the morning.

William J. Bryan may be a Honolulu visitor soon. He expected to visit the islands with ex-Governor Osborne of Wyoming but went to Mexico instead.

Venerable Mother Parker received a cablegram from St. Louis the other day. In 1832, from the time a letter was sent by her to the States and an answer was received, eighteen months usually passed. In 1902 hardly more than eighteen minutes.

S. M. Damon has received a cable message from William Haywood announcing that President Roosevelt has signed the coinage bill and a treasury agent would come to Hawaii to take up the Hawaiian currency and arrange for its recoinage into United States coins.

Governor Dole's office hours will in the future be from 1 o'clock to 3 o'clock every afternoon but Saturday.

J. W. Cathcart has been endorsed for the position of Attorney General by the Fourth District-Republican Committee. All the attorneys in the city who were approached have signed the petition excepting four.

The real estate belonging to Treasurer Wright was not sold yesterday because of an objection by Attorneys Peters and Ashford on behalf of Mrs. Wright. It was claimed by them that the summons, and execution were illegal and the sale was postponed until an opinion is obtained from the Attorney General.

Toothache is a severe test of a man's philosophy. A simple remedy is to saturate a piece of cotton with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and place it in the cavity of the affected tooth. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## BISHOP GALLOWAY TALKS ON CHINA.

"The thrashing that was given the Chinese by the powers has done them a world of good."

The speaker was Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a passenger on the Hongkong Maru en route home from holding the missionary conferences of his church in China, Japan and Korea. Bishop Galloway's diocese embraces the State of Mississippi, his home being at Jackson, and this is the second time within eight years that he has held the Asiatic conference. "I found a wonderful change for the better in the prospects for Christian work in the Orient following the Boxer outbreak," he went on. "The officials of China are now more than anxious to identify themselves with the work of the missionaries, and to be known as the friends of the Christians. At the graduating exercises of our college at Soochow, which I attended, the diplomas were given to the girl graduates by the governor of the city, himself the father-in-law of Prince Chun. The officials everywhere have become our friends, the officials and the higher classes, and where the common people formerly called 'foreign devils' after a missionary passing along the way, they now use a term that is the equivalent of 'foreign teacher.'"

"In Japan our work is prospering greatly. I had a chance to compare conditions there with the conditions existing eight years ago, and to note a wonderful progress."

"The missions are newer at Seoul, where our conference was held in Korea, and the country is most unfortunately placed. All conditions are unsettled. It is a buffer state, you know, between Russia and Japan. No one knows from day to day how events are going to turn, the government is corrupt and incompetent, and the people are ground down by taxation and by their unsettled political condition until all hope is well nigh crushed out of them. And yet the Koreans are a sober, hard-working race, and under any kind of advantageous conditions they would be happy, prosperous and contented. They are superior to the Chinese or the Japanese, in my opinion. In fact, so far as I have been able to judge, it would be an excellent thing for Hawaii if a number of these people could be induced to come here and settle. They would give you the kind of labor you need."

Bishop Galloway spent last night on shore at the guest of Mr. Waterhouse on Nuanu street, and was given an informal reception at the Waterhouse residence during the evening.

## King Kalakaua's Jag.

Cyclone punch is nearly as famous among Philadelphians as fish-house punch, though of less antiquity. Fish-house punch was brewed over 125 years ago, just as it is brewed to-day. Cyclone punch is so called because of the cyclonic speed with which it affects King Kalakaua. It was a model of sobriety until he made a tour of the world in 1881 and learned extravagance and high rolling from the potentates of Europe. In Philadelphia he was introduced to cyclone punch at Dooner's, in South Tenth street. Three glasses will throw an ordinary United States toper of thirty years' standing, copper lined and steel riveted. Imagine the unsophisticated Kalakaua with three! But he possessed many

## Ringing Noises.

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh. I have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." E. L. Loe, California Junction, Iowa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, etc., removes all its effects and builds up the whole system.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

**The "Star" Ventilator.**

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

**Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles.**

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Honolulu, January 19, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
<b>MERCHANTS</b>				
G. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
L. S. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	90		41
<b>SUGAR</b>				
Ewa	5,000,000	30	28 1/2	
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	45	255
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,812,750	100	28	28
Haw. Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,800,000	100	28	28
Honolulu	750,000	100	117 1/2	
Honokaa	2,000,000	30	18	
Kalahele	500,000	100	20	
Kahuku	500,000	20	10	
Kihikihi	2,500,000	50	20	
Kihikihi Plant, Co., Ltd.	180,000	100	70	
Koloa	300,000	100	150	
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	100	97 1/2	4 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	20		
Onomae	500,000	80	11	18
Oakalea	500,000	80	11	18
Olas Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,900,000	100	20	21
Olowalu	150,000	100	100	120
Pasadena Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	80		280
Pacific	500,000	100		280
Pala	750,000	100		280
Papaehaione	750,000	100		280
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	89	91
Waialae Ag. Co.	4,500,000	100	55	58 1/2
Wahukou	700,000	100		
Waimanalo	252,000	100		
<b>STEAMSHIP CO'S</b>				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	675,000	100	105	115
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	85	90
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	50	67 1/2	70
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	16	18
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		55
<b>BONDS</b>				
Haw. Govt. S. P. Co.				100 1/2
Hilo R. R. Co., S. P. Co.				100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.				100
P. P. Co.				100
P. P. & L. Co.				100
Oahu P. P. Co.				100
Olas P. P. Co.				100 1/2
Waialae Ag. Co., S. P. Co.				100 1/2
Kahuku S. P. Co.				100
Pioneer Mill Co.				100

## SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

One hundred Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., \$44.50, 15 Pioneer, \$90.

## SESSION SALES.

Ten Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., \$67.50.

of the best qualities of a King, and in the ensuing jag was kingy.

A few minutes after Kalakaua left the boys at Dooner's he was found in the midst of a great crowd at the corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets climbing a telegraph pole and singing the Hawaiian national anthem. Finding the ascent rather difficult, he got down, threw a handful of coins into the crowd, and hailed a street car. Shortly after he was discovered on top of this car, lying flat upon his face and reaching down from the forward hood in an attempt to pull the driver up beside him. Friends finally rescued him and stood by him until the cyclone jag was under control. To the day of his death, ten years later, he never forgot that experience in Philadelphia, where the boys called him "Dave."

—New York Press.

## New Appointments.

Frank Hustace has been appointed as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners to succeed J. H. Fisher, his commission dating from the first of the year.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport.

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL ..... \$500,000.00

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke ..... President  
C. C. Jones ..... Vice President  
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier  
F. C. Atherton ..... Assistant Cashier  
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, W. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pamphlets, copies of which may be had upon application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

## OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance ..... \$1,000,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... \$1,000,000.

Total reinsurance ..... \$1,000,000.

## North German Fire Insurance Co.

## OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance ..... \$1,000,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... \$1,000,000.

Total reinsurance ..... \$1,000,000.

The undersigned, general Agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, Merchandise, Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

## My Lady's Jewels.

Nothing charms a woman like beautiful jewelry. Not necessarily expensive jewelry, but jewelry that contains a large amount of feminine flattery at low cost.

that will appeal to the judgment of the most exacting giver.

If you are undecided as to what you will give, glance over our stock which will probably give you the desired idea.

Many new designs appear which you have not seen. We will be happy to show them.



# PAY TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF THE BELOVED DEAD

Service at the German Lutheran Church In Honor of the Late Paul Isenberg.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Not often has there been such an outpouring of sorrow as was shown yesterday afternoon at the services held in memory of the late Paul Isenberg at the German Lutheran church. All that was best in the business and social life of the city was represented in the large congregation filling the pretty little church, the church that the man now gathered to his fathers had been so largely instrumental in building up, and there was in every heart a genuine grief for him whom all had known and loved in the years that are gone.

The ladies of the Lutheran congregation had decorated the church most beautifully for the occasion. Great streamers of black and white cloth were stretched across diagonally from the choir rail to the mouldings above the chancel. These streamers were carried around the four sides of the interior, likewise, and were draped in an arch of mourning above the entrance, while the pulpit, also draped in black, was relieved by a touch of white flowers and by great banks of palm leaves and ferns. There were palm leaves in the corners of the building, and the whole effect of the interior was most appropriate to the occasion.

It had been announced that the memorial service would begin at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Long before that time the carriages had begun rolling down Beretania street, leaving their burdens of humanity at the door of the church, and by the time for the opening the building was filled with those who had come to pay a tribute to the memory of one whom all had loved. The service was begun promptly. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Willibald Felmy, and Canon Mackintosh, of St. Andrew's Cathedral, who was to assist in the observance, taking place behind the rail. The service opened with an organ voluntary, and the singing of an impressive quartette by the choir of the church. The Rev. Mr. Felmy then led a short praise service, after which Canon Mackintosh stepped into the pulpit and began his brief tribute to the honored dead.

"We brought nothing into the world," the reverend gentleman said, "and we take nothing out of it. It has been said that death is a preacher of unconquerable eloquence. In the sermons that he preaches there is an eloquence passing the eloquence of man. This is a season when the sensibilities are aroused, and when we feel that there can enter that great heart mystery that is in all of us those words of compassion and consolation that carry healing with them. But words alone, even the tenderest words, will not satisfactorily express the feelings with which we have come here. There is more than words in the lesson which we are to draw from the life of this good man. We feel, looking upon his life as we knew it, that his virtues must be our virtues. We feel that we can in no other way solve the great mystery of why this good man should have been taken away, long before he had reached the allotted time, unless it was that the divine purpose was that we should have the lesson of his life more strongly impressed upon us by his loss. It is that we must make his virtues our virtues, emulating the good in his life. If he was good, then the lesson is that we must likewise be good. If he was noble, we must be noble to follow in his footsteps. If he was generous, just, charitable, then we must be generous, just, charitable. We must live as he did, that we may hope to meet him in that future where the just man is made perfect.

"My friends, the memory of Paul Isenberg will live longer than any of us will live. His kindly eye and generous hand, always stretched out to help the deserving, will be remembered by hundreds in the years that are to come. It is one of God's mysteries why a man such as he was should have been cut off from the family he had raised in the fear of the Lord and in the loving way of good citizenship. We can only learn from his taking off that the fact is emphasized that no man could follow a surer way to good citizenship and

## KAUAI HONORS ISENBERG'S MEMORY

A wireless telegram received in this city yesterday from the island of Kauai stated that services were held on the island on Sunday in respect for the memory of the late Paul Isenberg. The services were largely attended, all the best people on the island being present.

There were no further details given in the message, the wireless system to Kauai having only recently been installed, and, as yet, being able to work only one way.

## TWO REPRIEVES FOR TANBARA

Judge Estee doesn't like the action of Governor Dole in reprieving Tanbara Giesburo, who was sentenced to be hanged on the day after Christmas. When Judge Highton asked for a stay of execution in the Peacock case yesterday and objection was made Judge Estee stated that he didn't want a repetition of the circumstances in the Tanbara case. "A reprieve was nominally granted several weeks ago," said the court, "and Friday another reprieve was sent over by the Governor. We don't want any trifling with justice in this case."

## LOOKING INTO SUGAR.

M. C. Clerc, one of the most prominent sugar chemists of France, and representing the largest French manufacturers of beet sugar machinery, is in Honolulu, a guest at the Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. Clerc arrived here in the Sonoma to investigate the sugar mills in the Hawaiian Islands. He has already visited Ewa plantation and has high regard for the excellence attained by the Americans in the manufacture of sugar machinery.

Mr. Clerc leaves in the Kinan tomorrow for Hilo and will visit Oahu and other plantations, leaving for Maui the latter end of the week to inspect the Speckelerville plant, returning to Honolulu probably in the Claudine. After returning to California, where he will remain for a few weeks, he will proceed to Paris, being due to arrive there in April. During his stay in Honolulu he is being conducted about the city by M. Vissavona, consul for France.

His mission, since leaving France, has been to inspect the most complete sugar mills in Cuba, the United States and Hawaii, and he will make an exhaustive report upon his return to Paris.

Scalds are always painful and frequently quite serious, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment especially suited for such injuries. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# GERMAN CRUISER FIRES ON FORT AT MARACAIBO

Panther Renews Bombardment of Venezuelan Seacoast Defenses.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MARACAIBO (Venezuela), Jan. 18.—The German cruiser Panther this morning opened fire on Fort San Carlos, the principal fortification in the Gulf of Maracaibo, near this city. The German gunners early got the range and shells were dropped into the fort, three Venezuelan gunners being wounded by the fire.

The fort then opened upon the cruiser, using four heavy guns. The practice was very good and after a few shots being fired the cruiser drew off and abandoned the attempt to reduce the fortification.

The Panther was sent here nearly a month ago for the purpose of protecting the interests of German citizens which are large. There is much excitement over the action of the warship as it was thought there would be no further attempts to shell the forts and that the blockade would be raised.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—After a lingering illness lasting for several weeks Abram Stevens Hewitt passed away at his home here today. His death removes one of the most prominent of New York's business and political figures of the last twenty years.

Mr. Hewitt had lived a busy life of eighty years. He worked hard, was successful in both politics and business and amassed a fortune estimated at many millions. He was born in New York and it was from New York that he was sent to Congress during the years 1874 to 1887 and on his return to New York in 1887 he was elected her mayor, serving until 1889. He was a democratic presidential possibility of the seventies. That is in the later seventies.

In the great campaign made by Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency in 1876, it was Abram S. Hewitt who as one of the managers of the campaign on behalf of Tilden, his uncle, stood out against and conquered John Kelly, then all-powerful chief of Tammany, and who subsequently, when the complexion of the Electoral College was in doubt, sought to so manipulate the returns from Oregon that they would show the election of Cronin from that state and change the result in the nation. The Cronin scheme failed, and Hayes, given the electoral vote of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, received 185 votes to 184 for Tilden and was elected President.

Although interested chiefly in gathering together an enormous fortune and in leading a strenuous political life Mr. Hewitt had time to interest himself in many large charities and his memory will be honored by many New Yorkers of today, because of the fact that they received much of their education at Cooper Institute, the famous downtown educational institution of Gotham. Of this institute Hewitt was the secretary and personal organizer.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 18.—The German steamship Lahn is ashore with eight hundred passengers on board. Tugs have made an effort to get the vessel into deep water but so far their efforts have been unavailing and great anxiety exists here for the safety of the 800 passengers on board of her.

The Lahn has been on a cruise of the Mediterranean. She left New York on December 6 for Naples, and arrived at that port December 17, sailing for Genoa, and arriving the next day at Genoa. The vessel is commanded by Captain Malchow. Her tonnage is 2456.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—There was a long battle between hatchet-men of rival tongues in Chinatown, this morning. Before the police arrived in force to quell the riot two Chinese had been fatally shot, while three others were seriously wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The steamer Upupa, with a full complement of passengers, foundered in the channel today and twenty lives were lost.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 19.—Editor Gonzales of The State died today as a result of the injuries received at the hands of Lieutenant Governor Tillman.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 19.—The German steamship Lahn, which went ashore here, is immovable. The passengers are safe and the position is not a dangerous one. The passengers and freight are being taken off the vessel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—At the plague conference today Surgeon General Wyman reported that ninety-three plague cases had occurred in San Francisco and that rats were affected. A resolution was adopted expressing belief in the existence of plague in San Francisco and calling on Governor Pardee and Mayor Schmitz to co-operate with the Federal authorities to suppress the outbreak. The delegates from San Francisco strenuously denied that there had ever been a case of plague in the city.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 19.—Minister Bowen arrived here today and left immediately for Washington, where he will take up the Venezuelan affair with the American Ministers of Great Britain, Germany and Italy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House today passed the Senate bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the payment of the Hawaiian fire claims and authorizing the Territory to issue \$500,000 in bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The steamship Alameda left for Honolulu Sunday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Hawaiian Commercial, \$48; Honokaa, \$14 3-8; Makaweli, \$29; and Paauhau, \$17. Onomea, no bids.

# M. DE BLOWITZ, FAMOUS AS JOURNALIST, IS DEAD

Succumbs to Apoplexy After a Long and Exciting Life—His Work and Worth.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 18.—M. de Blowitz died today of apoplexy.

Henry George Stephen Adolphe Oppet of Blowitz was born in 1825; naturalized a Frenchman in 1870. And it is a far cry from 1825 to 1870. Where he was born nobody knew, excepting, perhaps, M. de Blowitz. It was somewhere in Galicia, close to the borderland of the Orient. He was a native of Austria when he drew to himself the attention of the French, always an emotional people, by asking for naturalization, at a time when their country was bleeding at the feet of Germany. From that day, when he was made a French citizen at Marseilles, he took a commanding place in the making of French history.

It was on January 21, 1871, that arrangements were finally made by which France should submit to the Germans. A parliament was got together at Bordeaux to establish some kind of government. The Bonapartists and Royalists were in the majority. And yet, after they had quarreled for days and days, Thiers was made chief of state, a republic was proclaimed—and the new France was created. And it was to the efforts of Blowitz that this result was mainly due. Thiers recognized his debt to this naturalized Austrian. Blowitz took a prominent part in the crushing of the Commune, and Thiers named him to a consulate, at Riga.

Then Laurence Oliphant, Paris correspondent of the London Times, conceived the notion of getting Blowitz to interview Thiers for his paper. That settled it. The naturalized Frenchman had begun his real life work, and when Oliphant presently resigned Blowitz was named his successor and became the mouthpiece of the French republic to the world and the greatest of the powers of European journalism. So well was this understood that when the Ministers of the French republic wanted to learn the real views and wishes of their President on any important matter they consulted the letters of Blowitz—and did not get far astray.

Even the monarchs and statesmen of other nations chose M. de Blowitz as the means of conveying to the world messages and explanations which they were anxious should become known in an authoritative manner. His title of "Ambassador of the Times" was not a misnomer. In the diplomatic world of Paris he was treated as the representative of a great power would have been, and his work was that of a statesman of the higher class. The late King Alfonso of Spain was indebted to him, largely, for the restoration of his dynasty.

On at least three occasions open breaches between France and Germany were averted through his agency, the Congo Free State owes its present status in the world to him and if he did support the Spanish Commissioner in the peace negotiations in Paris in 1898, Americans can at least do justice to the marvelous talent of this man for affairs. He has not been the correspondent of the Times in Paris of late years. But the loss has not been his. He was one journalist greater than his paper, though his paper was great.

## THE SULTAN OF JOLO, IS DEAD

MANILA, Jan. 19th.—The Sultan of the Jolo Archipelago, one of the most important groups of islands in the Philippines, has died of cholera.

The Sultan of Jolo was one of the most interesting characters in the service of the United States government. He was acting as governor of the provinces over which he was recognised by his people as sultan and was engaged at a salary of \$6,000 a year. He was at the head of a sort of Oriental monarchy, a man of many wives, and in a way of a great deal of influence. He was a sort of feudal monarch for under him served dattos, princes and dukes, and many officers and nobles of lower rank. Each datto had a district of his own and although he was supposed to be under the jurisdiction of the Sultan he had great freedom. In one case an officer of the Sultan cleared out with \$5,000 which belonged to his master. The Sultan ordered all the dattos to catch the man and also to secure and return the money. The Sultan also announced that he would have the officer tried at his capital, Jolo, but the datto who did catch the officer quietly tried him himself and then sent but three thousand dollars to the Sultan saying that he had deducted "two thousand dollars for court fees."

The Sultan's jurisdiction extended over the Moro tribes but many of these broke away from his leadership and fought against the United States. Previous to the American sway in the Moro country the Sultan lived indirectly under Spanish rule and secured his revenues from heavy fines which he imposed upon his people. The Sultan was also head of the Mohammedan church in the Archipelago. General Bates negotiated a treaty with the Sultan by which the latter recognized the sovereignty of the United States over the group. The Sultan was a young man and his mother, the sultana, had a great deal to do in the making of the treaty with the United States.

## A NEW MONITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The new monitor Nevada has been completed and is ready to go into commission. Commander Thomas B. Howard is to take command.

The Nevada is a single turret harbor defense monitor of 3,228 tons displacement, having a length of 252 feet, a breadth of fifty feet, and a mean draft of twelve feet six inches. Her complement will be seven officers and 135 men. Her main battery consists of two twelve-inch and four four-inch rapid fire guns. She has eleven inches of armor on her sides and ten inches on her turret. She was built at the Bath Iron Works at a cost of \$960,000 and in her trial trip attained a speed of thirteen and one-half knots.

PEKIN, Jan. 18.—The memorial to the memory of Baron von Ketteler, the German ambassador, killed during the Boxer outbreak, was dedicated today. The ceremony was a most impressive one, being attended by all the foreign representatives and officials representing the Chinese court.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18.—Mahud Pasha died here today.







# THIEVES ON MAUI BUSY ON MURDER

## Burglars Put the Police on Their Mettle.

MAUI, Jan. 17.—Burglars have been doing a somewhat profitable business on the island of Maui recently, greatly to the loss and discomfort of honest men, and the police so far only promise that they will make arrests "shortly." The first of the present series of robberies took place two nights before Christmas. On that night the Pala plantation store was entered and more than one hundred dollars worth of watches, rings and jewelry of various sorts taken. It is supposed that the thief hid himself away in the store during the daytime and, waiting until after closing hours, walked away with his plunder. At all events he went out by the front door, which he had forced open from the inside.

About ten days ago the Pala depot was broken into in the night and \$13 taken from the money drawer. The thieves entered through the back door of the warehouse, removing the staples from the lock.

On the night of Tuesday, the 13th, the Kula saloon at Pulehuiki, run by George Forsyth, was burglarized and eight bottles of assorted liquor and \$2.50 in cash taken.

There is a gang of Porto Ricans that has come under suspicion of these various offenses, and Deputy Sheriff Morton is keeping close tabs upon them but as yet has made no arrests although he will probably take some of the suspected parties into custody today.

**STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.**  
Tuesday afternoon the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maui Telephone Co. took place at the Pala plantation office and the following officers were elected or re-elected: H. P. Baldwin, president; D. C. Lindsay, vice-president; W. E. Nicoll, secretary; E. B. Carley, treasurer; W. O. Aiken, auditor, and W. G. Ogg, H. A. Baldwin and W. O. Aiken, trustees. The "hold-over" trustees are R. A. Wadsworth, R. F. Engle and James Fleming. A committee was appointed which will report at the directors' meeting to be held on the 23rd concerning the ways and means of instituting a great improvement in the present telephone system.

**NOTES.**  
On account of the stormy weather the meeting of the Makawao Literary Society, which was to have taken place at H. A. Baldwin's residence, Hamakua, the evening of the 16th, was postponed for several weeks.

By the Kilauea of Tuesday Senator C. H. Dickey arrived on Maui intending to make a little visit to his old home before the beginning of the session.

For 1902 the rainfall at Haleakala Ranch, Makawao, amounted to 112.33 inches—a record-breaking total.

The districts of Wailuku, Makawao, Hana, in fact all Maui, are complaining of the soft condition of the roads. The last storm was a general one.

The friends of Mrs. V. A. Veleseen of Wailuku are most anxious concerning her. She is very sick. The latest report is that the doctors have given her up.

Athletics seem to have lost their popularity for a time on Maui. The Wailuku association have no sports on the tapis whatever, and the Makawao Polo Club will probably not play again till April. This afternoon the latter organization will hold their annual meeting on Sunnyside grounds for the election of officers, etc.

Weather: Pleasant the last two days. W. P. Pogue of Nahiku came over to meet with the Republican executive committee at Kahului on Monday.

**Hilo Wants Improvements.**  
At a meeting of the Hilo citizens last Friday committees were appointed to act in the matter of improvements desired by the city. A. B. Loebenstein was the chairman, and appointed committees on county government, streets, waterworks, wharves, fire departments, parks, etc.

## RAINFALL FOR DEC., 1902

Stations—	(Ft.) Elev.	(Inches) Rain
<b>HAWAII.</b>		
<b>Hilo.</b>		
Waialea	50	15.40
Hilo (town)	100	15.48
Pepeekeo	100	19.15
Hakalau	200	19.00
Honohuna	300	19.74
Puuohua	1050	24.84
Ookala	400	23.48
<b>Hamakua.</b>		
Kukuihuia	250	24.99
Paauilo	750	29.25
Paauhau (Mill)	300	19.00
Honokaa (Muir)	425	19.84
Honokaa (Melnick)	1100	24.90
Kukuihuia	700	17.92
<b>Kohala.</b>		
Niuli	200	14.87
Kohala (Mission)	521	13.62
Kohala Sugar Co.	325	15.04
Puakea Ranch	600	10.43
Puuhoe Ranch	1347	12.29
Waimea	2730	16.54
<b>Kona.</b>		
Honaloa	1350	5.01
Kealahou	1550	6.53
Hoopoo	25	3.50
Hoopoo	1650	3.78
<b>Kau.</b>		
Kahuku Ranch	1680	4.69
Honoupo	15	5.33
Nalehu	650	5.47
Hilea	210	8.20
Pahala	850	5.08
<b>Puna.</b>		
Volcano House	4000	10.79
Olas (Mt. View)	1600	20.95
Pahoa	700	17.00

# COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

Broken by the Territorial holiday at its end and by the closing out of respect to the memory of Paul Isenberg, the business week ended without material developments and showing little change over the preceding ones. There is still the same or even a more hopeful feeling among business men that the spring will bring better things, and some of the stocks are developing strength under the influence of this opinion, but the actual business has not swelled, people being content to wait for money before making investments.

The sudden death of Paul Isenberg, at Bremen, was a shock to the business community. For two score years he had been a familiar figure in Hawaii and his strength of purpose, his far sightedness, has been of incalculable assistance to the house of which he was the head, and as well to the general commercial world. His loss will be felt and deeply, for he was able to draw upon strong boxes in many lands, in assistance of Hawaiian enterprises, and was recognized at home and abroad as a safe and careful leader in the financial world. The reconstruction of the house is a matter which even now has received the attention of those who gossip about prospective changes. It is taken for granted that J. F. Hackfeld will be the new president of the corporation and that Alexander Isenberg will take up the duties of the first vice-presidency. That there will be a second vice-president is considered a question. It is regarded as probable that Mr. Hackfeld, who is now on the ocean on the way to San Francisco, will return here so that Mr. Alexander Isenberg may return to Germany if that course is necessary. The policy of the house, to lead in developments, will not be changed under the active direction of Mr. Alexander Isenberg, whose thorough training under the eye of his father, has fitted him admirably for the onerous duties which must now devolve upon his young shoulders.

The feature of the week's news must be the information from San Francisco, that a modus has been agreed upon between Col. Davison, representing the Tramways company, and Mr. L. T. Peck, treasurer of the Rapid Transit company, which while differing in slight degree from the first understanding, will not materially affect the final conclusion of a peace. At first it was agreed that the Tramways should pass for the consideration of a certain sum in bonds. Upon arrival at San Francisco and consultation through cable communication with the stockholders of the Tramways resulting in the determination that stock must be a feature of the price, the local concern was able to make a counter offer, which so far seems to be agreeable to the directorate here. The full details of the plan will be known only upon the arrival of the Korea, which will bring back Mr. Peck. It seems certain that the deal will be consummated very soon, and that reconstruction of the Tramways line will follow in quick order.

Appropos of this deal there has been a lot of talk on the street. One stockholder of the company was quoted recently to the effect that there would be a stock dividend to account for the earnings which have been re-invested in the construction of the extensions. Another report that has gained ground was to the effect that there would be an issue of stock which would account for the value of the Tramways, and the added percentage permitted by law. These rumors were laid before officials of the company yesterday and I am permitted to officially deny both of them. The corporation has in its treasury bonds which will be transferred to the London corporation in event of the sale. There will be issued stock, to make up the selling price, only in the amount which is to be given over to the Tramways people. This will refute any insinuation that there is water in the stock and may settle for all time the reports that there will be any attempt to inflate values. The stock is strong, despite a sale of five shares at \$22.50, during the past week. The sale takes on a two-sided appearance, owing to the fact that the seller has been a buyer at higher rates. The stock was offered and taken by an insider who at once offered to provide for 100 shares at higher rates, but there was none forthcoming. It is believed by the men safely in the stock that the whole affair was an attempt to knock the price so that there might be gathered in any floating shares.

The market for sugar shares during the past week has not been especially active, and there have been few changes in quotations. The most considerable sale was that of 600 shares of Kahuku, at \$20, the transfer being from one insider to another. There was nothing in the sale but the realizing on the one hand and solidifying the holding of a large owner on the other, and the transaction is not taken to mean any change in the valuation placed upon the stock.

Of the general list there was little sold. Ewa moved at \$23.50 on an order from San Francisco, but there was not a deal in the block, and if any one really wanted to sell there could be had \$24 for the shares now. The price set for Hawaiian Agricultural, \$280, by the auction sale of fractional shares did not sustain the market, for on a realization sale of 8 shares the highest obtainable was \$250. Kihel sold at \$8 for 35 shares, and 20 McBryde brought \$4.75. Oahu was not so strong in spite of the good reports of grinding and good production, but this is owing to some holders weakening in the face of the last assessment and letting go what they cannot make whole.

Oahu was the feature of the rising list. This stock has advanced steadily almost from around \$50. The past week saw sales at \$97.50 for seven, then it went on to \$98.50 for ten and another quarter for 20. This is taken to mean that on the very slightest resumption of buying this stock will go to par. Pioneer Mill has shown a heap of strength, and the sale of 60 at \$90 indicates that there will be no falling away in this plantation. The water developments there have resulted above the expectations of the managers, and will soon show that everything is possible with that solid old estate.

The flurry in San Francisco has passed, and stocks there are taking a settled gait. Yesterday's quotations show Hawaiian Commercial back at \$44.50, two and a half points above what it was the day before. Honokaa had marked a point and a half to \$14.50, Makawao had gone on to \$27.75 and Paauhau to \$16.75. This indicates that there is a local flurry and that the investors there are now all right again.

There is talk of putting other stocks on the San Francisco market and this may be done. There is a strong feeling on the Coast however that the 20 cent stamp tax is an imposition. This is so strong that recently there was a meeting of a committee of the San Francisco Exchange for the purpose of seeing what might be done. The stocks selling there now are either under charter in California, which means no tax, or they are simply endorsed over from one to the other. The San Franciscans are anxious that Hawaii should raise its revenue some other way, and believe that if this tax is repealed there will be larger dealing in local shares.

The public has taken very kindly to the new rates of commission on the sales of stocks. The basis is the value of the share, thus on stocks below \$5, 1-16 point, less than \$25, 1/4 point, less than \$50 1/2 point and \$50 and above 1/2 point. This means that there may be compensation for a sale even of the lowest priced shares, and while it results in added profits for the brokers it has proven no burden to the investors, and is meeting with universal approval. The election of A. B. Wood as a member of the Exchange vice C. J. Falk is recorded, and it is reported that G. R. Carter may secure the vacant seat formerly held by the late E. C. Macfarlane.

**REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.**  
The movement in real property is out of town distinctly. The reported decision of the Rapid Transit company to build from its McKinley Park terminus to the top of the Kaimuki hill, has meant the selling of a number of lots there. The proposed extension will mean the rapid filling of the vacant lands in the subdivisions in that section, for the inquiry is being more and more pronounced. At the same time there is a demand for lots in the Kalia and Puunui districts, both of which are reached quickly by electric cars.

Down town realty is stationary. There are deals on, such as proposals to lease Bishop Estate holdings in King street and in Hotel street, but as yet nothing has come of either of these. There may be something in Chinatown property any day now, as there have been some investigations recently which are taken to mean investments there very soon.

The Christian Church has just completed one of the best purchases, securing the corner of Keaomoku and Beretania streets from Mrs. J. M. Whitney. The price is considered private as yet. The intention is not to build at once, but the property is desirable for the purpose for which it is intended, and the trustees of the congregation wanted to have room for expansion later. The holding in Alakea street is too small for the future, and the new spot will be a finer and more central location in the view of the movement of population.

The framework for the O'Neill building at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets is up and the first story of the Kaplani Estate block is completed. The principal construction in Chinatown is the new theater building and the block in front of it, and the new building at Smith and Beretania streets.

The foundation at the corner of Beretania and Fort will be covered by a two-story building of brick, with three stories on the Fort street side running back 100 feet. The block will be ornamental and will be occupied, in part at least, as soon as constructed.

## To Be Depended On

Because It Is the Experience of a Honolulu Citizen and Can Readily be Investigated.

A stranger lost in a large city would place far more dependence on the directions given him by a local resident than the guidance of another stranger like himself. This is a natural consequence of experience; it's like a ship in a strange port—a trusty pilot familiar with the harbor is always called upon to bring her safely to her moorings. So it is with endorsement, we doubt the sayings of people living at a distance, but public expression of local citizens can be depended upon, for 'tis

# SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



## Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative and antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other soap for preserving, purifying, and softening the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicinal soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and softening the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Hair-Oil, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE BATH is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co. Sydney, N. S. W. So Africa Depot: LARSEN & LARSEN, Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD states publicly in connection with the CHLORODYNE case that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London.

## DIES WITH NO FRIEND AT HAND

(Continued from Page 6.)

Bluefields and Port Limon bananas via New Orleans, and was the first Pacific Coast operator to attempt the enterprise. The result was a cut in the price of bananas in San Francisco, seriously affecting the price of the Hawaiian product.

Upon the death of P. G. Camarinos in 1897, Mr. Camarinos came to Hawaii and continued the business, enlarging it year by year. One of Mr. Camarinos' enterprises was a large pineapple ranch in Kalahehi, which was given up more than a year ago. On arriving here it is believed that Mr. Camarinos had amassed a fortune of about \$100,000, but he is believed to have sustained losses in business since then. In time his retail fruit business had grown to a wholesale business, and during the Spanish-American war he enjoyed much of the trade with the army transports and warships while supplying many of the passenger liners. He engaged in a restaurant business and two years ago opened a Primo beer saloon, one of whose features was a tropical garden.

When Mr. Camarinos came to Honolulu he was well along in middle life, and it was his desire to spend the remainder of his days in the comparative ease of the tropics.

He has been a unique figure in the city's mercantile development, exercising his privilege to live a semi-Bosnian life and surrounding himself with friends in all walks of life. Cartoonist Yardley discovered in Mr. Camarinos a type for cartoons which gave the subject more or less local fame, and in time Camarinos' oft-quoted phrases, "Very touching," and "Now you talk about your hard times," were the basis for many sketches of the bon-vivant.

When in business in San Francisco Camarinos' store was located at Sanson and Merchant streets, opposite the post-office and custom house, and was reckoned there as a complete example of what energy and determination combined with high natural ability will accomplish under conditions the converse of advantageous. He had gone to San Francisco from the historical land of Greece to seek his fortune in a wider field than his own beloved country afforded him. His ignorance of the English language was easily mastered, and he began life there in a small way. The business expanded and he eventually found himself the largest dealer in foreign fruits, drawing from the fruitful Mediterranean, Mexico, and the Hawaiian Islands, the South Seas and Japan. In fact, every country which produces fruit grew to know Camarinos. He even conceived the idea of importing fruit from Australia, the seasons there being in direct opposition to those of the States. He soon acquired a fortune in the business and invested largely in real estate, and at one time owned the whole frontage on Sanson street between Washington and Merchant. There too was the famous Sparta restaurant, resort for good living, which finally closed owing to too many credit tags.

It was Demetrius Camarinos who established his late younger brother, P. G. Camarinos, in business here. The younger brother came to California in

How it's done: Publisher—"Good! That song will take the town and sweep the country. Give me the manuscript quick." Composer—"But it hasn't any words yet." Publisher—"Weren't you singing words?" Composer—"No, I just sang 'la-la-lum-tum-tiddle-dee-la-la' etc." Publisher—"Well, they'll do as well as any. Hurry up and write 'em down."—Tit-Bits

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S  
**NEW YORK LINE**  
Bark "NUUANU"  
Sailing from  
**NEW YORK to HONOLULU**  
About Dec. 15.  
For freight rates apply to  
**CHAS. BREWER & CO.**  
27 KINY ST., Boston.  
or **C. BREWER & CO.,**  
LONDON, ENGLAND.



Friday, Jan. 16.  
S. S. America Maru, Golag, from San Francisco, at 4 p. m.  
Stmr. Nihau, Pedersen, from Kauai ports, at 3:50 a. m.

Saturday, Jan. 17.  
S. S. Moana, Carey, from Victoria, at 7:30 a. m.  
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai, Maui, and Lanai ports at 9:15 a. m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, from Kauai ports at 8 a. m.  
Br. sp. Eya Montgomery, Harrison, 141 days from London, at 10 a. m.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

Sunday, Jan. 18.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, from Lahaina.  
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports.  
Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Kona ports.

Monday, Jan. 19.  
Jap S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from the Orient.  
Stmr. Nevada, Weedon, from Kahului.

DERARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, Jan. 16.  
Am. bk. Fooing Suey, Willett, for Kahului, at 11 a. m.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapa, Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kailihai, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, at 11 a. m.  
Danish stmr. Arab, Gow, for Hongkong, at 6 p. m.

Saturday, Jan. 17.  
Jap. S. S. America Maru, Golag, for the Orient at 11:30 a. m.  
S. S. Moana, Carey, for the Colonies at 1 p. m.  
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Hanalei, Ahukini, Elele, and Hanalei, at 3 p. m.  
Br. sp. Clan Macpherson, McDonald, for Seattle and Tacoma.  
Stmr. Tampico, Ames, for Seattle, at 6 p. m.

Monday, Jan. 19.  
Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.  
Schr. Ada, Nelson, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Lahaina, Kapa, Honokaa and Kailihai, at 5 p. m.  
Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo.

HILLO SHIPPING.

Arriving, Jan. 18th.—S. S. Enterprise, Miller, from San Francisco.  
Departing, Jan. 18th.—Ship Falls of Clyde for San Francisco.

ELIELE.

Saturday, Jan. 17.  
Barkentine Wrestler in port discharging coal.

MAKAWELI.

Saturday, Jan. 17.  
Ship Antiope, ready for sea, expects to leave this afternoon.

KAANAPALI.

Saturday, Jan. 17.  
Bark Diamond Head here discharging coal.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
Per stmr. Lehua, Jan. 17th, from Maui, Lanai, and Molokai ports: J. R. Shingle, Miss Gertrude McCortison, and Father Wendell.

Per stmr. Kinau, Jan. 17, from Hilo and way ports: J. A. Magoon, Miss J. C. Smith, Mrs. Soares and three children, S. B. Poole, T. E. Wall, J. A. M. Johnson, T. E. Thompson, Mrs. T. E. Thompson, A. W. Swanson, Mrs. Rowland, Miss M. K. Low, Miss Bohnen, H. Segalen, E. Scoville, J. M. O'Connell, H. R. Hitchcock, Mrs. J. Gardner, M. D. Hall and wife, S. Peiser, C. Streckwald, Chas. Wagner, M. F. Furtado, E. P. Low, and wife, three children and servant, A. C. Lovekin.

Per stmr. Claudine, Jan. 18 from Maui ports—D. L. Meyer, W. Berlowitz, J. H. Nelson, B. Waggoner, Mrs. S. K. Aluli, C. N. Spiers, S. Schweitzer, Thos. M. Emmisley, A. Emmisley, F. G. Correa and wife, Ah Fat, Ching Lai, Miss D. H. Kauhau, A. N. Hayselden, Len Tom, Wm. Francis.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall Jan. 18, from Kauai ports—F. J. Linderman, D. Conway, J. K. Gandall, Mrs. H. D. Wishard, H. Wedemeyer, W. E. Rowell, W. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, Capt. Johnson, W. Shelling, A. T. R. Jackson, R. D. Henderson, W. T. Rawlins, O. M. Atwood, Paul Isenberg, Jr., Mr. Tamratt, Master M. Coney, Master W. A. Coney, Leong Wong, G. B. Russell, Mr. Toashi, Mrs. Toashi.

Per stmr. Noeau, Jan. 18, from Lahaina—Charles Gay.

SUGAR FREIGHT.

Purmer Friel reports the following sugar ready for shipment on Kauai: K. S. M., 5,200 Diamond W., 500 M. A. K. 17,900; G. & R., 1,000, M. C. B., 11,455 K. P., 800; H. M., 5,230, P. 473, M. S. Co., 4,514.

The steamer W. G. Hall brought 6,275 bags of sugar from Kauai ports yesterday.

The steamer Noeau brought 4,375 bags of sugar on Sunday consigned to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

The steamer Claudine brought 1,500 sacks of sugar from Maui ports yesterday.

French Bark at Destination.

The French bark Champigny arrived at San Francisco on January 9 twenty days from Honolulu.

Amelia at Eureka.

The barkentine Amelia from Honolulu, arrived at Eureka on January 1.

Bark Wuanu on the Way.

The bark Nuvana sailed from New York on January 1 for Honolulu.

# TO CONSTRUCT ORGANIC ACT

## Appeal Is Taken in the Fishery Cases.

The fishing cases have been carried to the United States Supreme Court. A writ of error on appeal to Washington has been signed by Justice Galbraith in the case of Samuel M. Damon vs. Territory of Hawaii, and the papers went forward on the last steamer.

The petition for writ of error alleges that the judgment of the Hawaiian Supreme Court was against the petitioner, and holding that he had not the right to maintain fishing rights action in certain waters appurtenant to the ahupuaa of Moanalua, and this decision was by the highest court in the Territory of Hawaii.

As the constitutional question involved, paragraph 4 sets out "That there was drawn in question on the hearing of said cause the construction of a certain act of Congress, namely, an act entitled 'An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii,' approved April 30, A. D. 1900, being chapter 333, volume 31, Statutes at Large, page 131, that said act was construed by said Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii in rendering its said judgment in said cause; and that the said judgment was against a title, right, privilege, or immunity specially set out and claimed by your petitioner under and by virtue of said statute."

It is further alleged that the value of said sea fishing was above the sum of \$5,000, and an affidavit to that effect is attached by S. M. Damon. The affidavit of Mr. Damon alleges that the fishing is of the value of \$16,000, and that it was assessed for taxation purposes in the sum of \$12,000.

The writ of error assigns as a reason for a reversal of the decision the ruling that the non-suit was properly granted, which is alleged to be erroneous. It is further claimed that an error was made in the holding "that no vested right in a sea fishery as against the Territory of Hawaii could have been acquired by virtue of the laws of the Kingdom of Hawaii."

About seventy-five similar cases depend upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Moanalua case.

# WRAY TAYLOR WILL FIGHT THE PESTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii, arrived here yesterday from Honolulu on the steamer Korea. He comes to consult with State Quarantine Agent Crow regarding pests and parasites that are likely to do damage to plant life in the island. At present Hawaii has no law guarding against the introduction of such pests from another state or territory, and it is to procure information and data on the subject for presentation to the Legislature that Commissioner Taylor has come to San Francisco.

# No News of the St. David.

The American ship St. David, which was spoken by the America Maru some weeks ago, and later provisioned, had not arrived at Yokohama at the time the Jap liner Hongkong Maru left there. At the time of being spoken it was understood that Captain Ryder would endeavor to take his disabled vessel to Yokohama for repairs.

# Wrestler at Elele.

The barkentine Wrestler arrived at Elele from Honolulu on January 14. A cargo of coal will be discharged by the barkentine there.

# Fullerton in San Francisco.

The barkentine Fullerton, from Kihai to San Francisco arrived at the latter place on January 8 after a voyage of nineteen days.

# Korea's Steaming Time.

The Korea took five days fifteen hours and forty-nine minutes to make the trip from Honolulu to San Francisco.

# Bills Gas Wheat Charter.

The German bark Billie, now at Honolulu, has been chartered to load wheat at Portland for South Africa.

# NEXT MAIL TO THE COAST.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.—Per Jap liner Hongkong Maru for San Francisco.

# NEXT MAIL FROM THE COAST.

Friday, Jan. 23.—Per oil-burner Alameda from San Francisco.

During the six months ending December 31, 627 sail and steam vessels of 171,599 gross tons were built in the United States, according to the report of the Commissioner of Navigation. During the year 1902 the vessels built numbered 1,262 and their gross tonnage amounted to 423,217.

The greatest danger from colds and influenza is their tendency to result in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of influenza in less time than any other treatment. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# TO FIGHT FOR GOOD OF HAWAII

## W. O. Smith Will Go To the Capital.

W. O. Smith, than whom no one is better acquainted with conditions in Hawaii, the result of long and close connection with affairs throughout the Territory, will leave in the steamer tomorrow for Washington to take up the fight against the two objectionable points raised in the report of the sub-committee of the Senate Commission on Pacific Islands, and in general be of service to the friends of Hawaii who are fighting for the Territory's future. Mr. Smith goes to represent the Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies.

Mr. Smith will have forwarded to him later memorials which will be passed upon by the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting of January 28, and will have these presented to the houses of Congress by some friend of the Islands. He will spend the remainder of the session at Washington, and the struggle to prevent the impending danger will not be given over until the last ditch is stormed. Mr. Smith is well known in Washington, having many warm personal friends there, and he will be able to voice local public sentiment better than any man who might be sent in this crisis.

There is no point on which Mr. Smith, with the majority of the citizens of the Territory, feels so deeply as the project to make these islands the dumping ground for the unfortunate and ill of the entire nation. In conversation over this matter recently he said that he could not find words in which to express his horror at the mere contemplation of such an outrage upon the people here, as well as those who would be forced to come here. He said he had always expressed his determination to work for the control of the lepers here, and he would view any attempt to set up a government over the unfortunate, of men who were unfamiliar with their habits and ways, as prejudicial to their comfort.

This subject has attracted much attention recently, and will receive even more attention in the future. There are on foot steps to make the protest which is to go forward to Washington show the feeling of the majority of the people of the Islands in a way which may not be disregarded. There has been made the proposal that the memorials which are to be sent on as a result of meetings or otherwise be so drawn and signed as to show that no one class of the people are interested in the keeping clean of these Islands, but that the unanimous wish is that the plan of Delegate Wilcox be not given the force of law by Congress. It has been suggested that every secret and fraternal order, not only here, but throughout the Islands, each church and religious body without regard to creed or nationality, be represented, and that the various professions, from the Bar Association and the Medical Association on through the list, the commercial and labor organizations as well, be urged to join in the protest against the branding of Hawaii as the plague spot of the Pacific, rather than the Paradise.

The question of the contest against the taking over of the lands of the Territory under the laws of the United States is one which will be a feature of the struggle of Mr. Smith, and the arguments are as many and as strong as were laid before the commission on any other subject. The special adaptability of the laws enacted here after careful study of the local conditions of value and accessibility are urged as much more applicable to conditions here than those of the United States, which, framed for handling the immense areas of the West, where there was reason to believe that any homesteader would have no difficulty in making a good living, would not be equitable in this country of immense barren tracts, interspersed with fertile patches.

The lack of facilities for securing the lands. There are now in Oahu many homesteads, cleared and on a good road, which are not taken up for the simple reason that the homesteaders have not the capital to work cane, and no small crop may be made valuable. In this fact was recognized by Blinger Herman, late commissioner of the General Land Office of the Interior Department, when he suggested that in the event of any change in the control of the lands here there should be varied classifications of the Territory, so as to make possible a division on the basis of valuations. The principle of the laws of the United States was aimed to get the lands settled at once, while here the laws, based on those of New Zealand, are aimed to conserve the interests of the small holder, and to place such restrictions about the privilege of taking up lands as would make it possible to secure the best results from a small area.

The intent of the law is in no place better shown than in the provisions which make it possible for the native Hawaiian to secure a home for himself and family which is inalienable. It was to this clause that the objection raised by the newcomers who have no interest in the Hawaiian people, and themselves seek the land in fee, many with the hope of speculating in the future, seemed to have the support of members of the commission who openly said that they thought the land should be sold outright, and if the people could not keep it that was their loss.

# X STARTLING FACT

## HALF THE PEOPLE IN THE WORLD HAVE STOMACH TROUBLE.

### A Simple Course of Treatment Told in Every-day Language, Free From Scientific Terms.

Half the people in the world have stomach trouble in a greater or less degree. Usually it comes from irregular or hasty eating—sometimes from other causes. But there is just one way to treat it and that can be found in a booklet which the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., will send free to any address upon request. Mrs. Edith Benedict, of Groton, Mass., is one of the many who took this course of treatment and was cured. She says: "I had suffered from constipation ever since about the time my little girl was born, about twelve years ago, and it finally became chronic. It isn't necessary for me to tell you the trouble it gave me, but I suffered all the time. Doctors gave me no permanent relief and I kept getting worse."

"At last, something more than a year ago, when I was all run down and my blood in a horrible condition, my mother told me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which, she said, had accomplished wonderful results with her. I purchased some and took them according to directions and in a short time saw a decided improvement. I continued their use and they cured me."

# NO HOPE FOR THE OVERDUE FLORENCE

About all hope for the safe arrival of the coal laden ship Florence bound from Tacoma for Honolulu has vanished and shipping men now doubt if the vessel will ever be seen again. The coal that the vessel is carrying is not known as the dangerous variety but loaded heavily as the ship is the springing of one of her bottom planks would allow her to fill and go to the bottom quickly.

The Florence is now out forty-eight days. The voyage should be made in half that time but the fact that she is an old vessel makes her long time out almost a certainty that she may have met with disaster as the old bark Ceylon which went down between here and Laysan Island.

The crew of the Florence probably consisted of eighteen or twenty men. Very bad weather usually prevails off Cape Flattery, during the month of December and in the worst of this the Florence probably met with mishap.

# Irmgard's Quick Voyage.

The barkentine Irmgard made fast time on her last trip from Honolulu to San Francisco, arriving in San Francisco on January 8, thirteen days after leaving the Island metropolis.

# In Isenberg's Honor.

Nearly every vessel in port had its flag at half mast yesterday afternoon out of respect to the late Paul R. Isenberg, Sr., who died in Bremen.

The lease system now returns to the government of Hawaii something like \$100,000 in revenues for each year. This is regarded as necessary from an economic point of view, but as well it has other advantages. There are large areas where the lands are desert without water, which may be brought upon them only at large cost, out of question for a small holder, or even a small colony. This utilization of the lands has meant both revenue to the government, increased taxation from the industries which have sprung up, as well as the employment of many persons and the accumulation of wealth from the success of the ventures. It is argued that if these leases are withdrawn there can be no other result than the return of the lands to the desert, for the small owners could not hope to make crops profitable.

Of the many changes which would be made under the general land laws, not the least would be the opening up of lands without the preliminary of putting in roads, which is one of the necessities in a country such as Hawaii, where roadbuilding is an expensive operation.

# Kickapoo Oil

## A Godsend to Mothers

"I want to tell you what your Kickapoo Indian Oil did for my son. He woke up almost crazy with cramps in his stomach and bowels. He was relieved by the Oil as soon as I used it and in less than 15 minutes later he went to sleep. Thanks to this remedy which is really a doctor in the house."—Mrs. F. Williamson, West Point, N. Y.

25 cts. a Bottle at all Druggists

#OBBRON DRUG CO. DISTRIBUTORS

### School for Sugar Industry

SCHOOL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AT BRUNSWICK; Established 1872; Subsidized by the Government; Enlarged 1876.—Frequented hitherto by 1,194 persons. Commencement of the preparatory course, February 13; of the Principal course, March 3, 1903.

The Direction: PROF. DR. FRÜHLING and DR. A. RÖSSING

### TO BREAK COMBINE IN ORIENT TRAFFIC

YOKOHAMA, January 8.—In quoting an article from the home papers in which it is announced that the two huge 28,000 ton steamers of the Great Northern are to be launched this month, the Japan Mail says it does not see how they are to secure sufficient freight to fill the same unless they have the assistance of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in securing cargo. In the first place the Nippon Yusen Kaisha now connects with the great Northern, and unless they continue to do so cannot have any other railway connection in the United States, for the Northern Pacific Railway Company is virtually under Hill's control and the big steamers will no doubt be run in their joint interest. But in any case, the freight from Japan is shipped from Kobe and Yokohama and will unquestionably go by the cheapest route, and as Hill announces that the steamers are to be run at cheap rates as feeders to his railway, they will no doubt offer such inducements as to command a large share of the traffic.

It seems that this line will be the means of breaking the trans-Pacific combine and develop a trade in spite of which all the ships now running cannot interfere with. The increase in the number of steamers during the last fifteen years is something phenomenal, but rates of freight and passage are higher than they were when the two old companies had a monopoly, all of which is due to the combine.

Low rates are sure to develop both freight and passenger traffic, for it is a farce to have to pay more to cross the Pacific in fifteen days than it does to go by ship to London via Suez. If freight rates were reasonable there are many articles from America that could be sold in the East, and as the Hill line proposes to make low rates, it will be found that the steamers will come filled. They can well afford to load up with lumber, for which they will find a ready market, both in Japan and China. The Mail wonders if it will take weeks to discharge such a steamer, but it will be found she will have fully a dozen hatches and all modern steam appliances to insure quick work. If the Great Northern keeps out of the combine, and its interests will force it to run independent, it begins to look as though cheap transportation was within sight.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record January 13th, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
Kusumu—Kapali et al.		D
Oahu R. & Land Co.—Mrs. N. Davis		D

List of deeds filed for record January 14th, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
R. D. Mead—E. M. Magoon		D
H. Kaleleiki—Tr. H. C. Adams		D
Leo Chit Sam and wife—M. de Monts		D
C. E. Blake and wife—Mrs. C. L. Rhodes		D
Waianae Co.—Oahu R. & Land Co.		D
Waianae Co.—Oahu R. & Land Co.		D
F. Gleason—C. Bolte, Tr.		D
R. Fraga—A. de Silva		D

List of deeds filed for record January 15th, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
E. S. Aseu and husband—W. R. Castle, Jr.		D

List of deeds filed for record January 19th, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
Mrs. K. Maialoha—Mrs. L. Hoo-kao		D
M. A. Lee—J. de S. Ramon		D
J. W. Keoloea and wife—J. D. Naeu		D

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The undersigned, Wm. Pfotenbauer and Hermann Schultze, having been appointed Executors and Trustees of the will and estate of O. Isenberg, deceased, late of Kelahe, Kauai, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said O. Isenberg, deceased, to present the same to them at the office of Kinney, McGowan & Bigelow, Honolulu, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

WM. PFOTENBAUER,  
HERMANN SCHULTZE,  
Executors and Trustees.  
Honolulu, January 6th, 1903.  
2461—Jan. 6, 12, 20, 27, Feb. 3.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT O. Yoshimura, of Hanalei, Kauai, has made an assignment of all of his property to S. Ebeba, Sr., of Lihue, Kauai, for the benefit of his creditors.

All parties are notified to present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned at his office at Lihue, Kauai, within thirty days from date, and all parties owing the said O. Yoshimura are notified to pay the same at once to the undersigned.

Lihue, Kauai, December 25th, 1902.  
S. EBEBA, SR.,  
Assignee of O. Yoshimura.  
2460—Jan. 6, 12, 20, 27.